

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 15

## BIG BRITISH SOAP COMBINE.

Cable reports from Liverpool state that the soap makers of England have made arrangements to enter a combination with a capital of \$75,000,000, and that they intend to sign an agreement for the regulation of prices. These reports are not officially confirmed, however.

## ARMOUR MINNEAPOLIS PLANT BEGUN.

Work preparatory to the erection of the new Armour packing plant at New Brighton, Minn., near Minneapolis, has commenced, contracts having been let for the platting and grading of the 800 acres recently purchased. The plans call for one of the largest and most modern plants in the world.

## TO MAKE MEAT MEN SHOW BOOKS.

An effort is now being made to rush a special law through the Vermont legislature compelling corporations to produce their books before grand juries upon demand. It is said the object of the law is to get information concerning a Vermont rendering concern against which charges have been made of selling condemned meat. The move is said to be chiefly political.

## FOOD LAW RULES ABOUT READY.

Dispatches from Washington indicate that the new pure food regulations are expected to be made public sooner than was anticipated. The work of the commission, appointed by the Secretaries of Agriculture, Treasury and Commerce and Labor, has been approved by Secretaries Wilson and Metcalf. It only remains for the Secretary of the Treasury to give his approval, and the rules will be sent to the government printer for publication. They may be out next week.

## A PRIVATE CAR MONOPOLY.

A railway corporation expert is said to be at work on plans for the formation of a gigantic private car "trust," to be called a "railway equipment company," which is intended to furnish refrigerator, livestock and other kinds of private cars to all the railroads of the country during the seasons in which they are required. It is said the concern will have \$100,000,000 capital stock, to be held by the railroads and the profits divided among them. It is claimed this concern will put all private car lines out of business.

## USE OF PRESERVATIVES IN MEAT PRODUCTS

Among the difficulties with which the trade has been brought face to face since the new federal meat inspection law was put in force is the one regarding the use of preservatives in or on meats and meat products. The merits of preservatives and the right to use them have been discussed at great length in the press and elsewhere. But that is not what interests the trade at this time. The vital question of the hour is "Can we use preservatives?"

The trade would like a little immediate information on this subject. Where packers, curers and sausage makers are going ahead with their business as usual, newly appointed government inspectors are in many cases making wholesale condemnations of products. Where the trade tried to live up to the letter of the regulations in many cases products are spoiling and have to be thrown away because the ordinary preservatives have been left out. The trade gets the worst of it both ways, and wants an immediate remedy.

In the first place, regarding meats or meat products prepared before October 1, and which are still on hand, the Department of Agriculture has issued an order, printed elsewhere in this issue, which directs inspectors to pass all products prepared prior to Oct. 1 to which have been applied externally small quantities of preservative usual in the preparation of said meats. This allows the dealers to handle all such products put up before Oct. 1.

### Regulations Go Beyond the Law.

As to the general question of preservatives, the law and the regulations do not agree, though the department may insist that they do. The law says products may be passed which "contain no dyes, chemicals, preservatives, or ingredients which render such meat or meat food products unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or unfit for human food." Yet the regulations presumed to be based on this law prohibit the use of any "preservative, other than common salt, sugar, wood smoke, vinegar, pure spices, and pending further inquiry, saltpeter."

The law is one thing, and the regulations are another. If the regulations go beyond the law, they are not effective, because the Department of Agriculture or any other department has no right to make regulations which do not agree with the laws. Therefore if the regulations absolutely prohibit preservatives which are harmless and whole-

some, they are null and void, and any court would so decide.

There is also the question of the intent of the law. The department may claim that it has a right to prohibit all preservatives except those named, since the law so intended. But the intention of the men who passed the law is the intent of the law. As to the intention of the law makers we have the word of the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, the man who drew up the meat inspection law, and who had charge of its passage, Congressman James W. Wadsworth, of New York.

### The Intent of Congress.

The National Provisioner has received the following letter from Congressman Wadsworth in reply to an inquiry as to the intent of Congress:

Geneseo, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1906.

Editor The National Provisioner:

In answer to your inquiry I beg to say that IT CERTAINLY WAS NOT MY INTENTION, NOR DO I BELIEVE IT WAS THE INTENTION OF MY COMMITTEE OR OF CONGRESS, to forbid the use of HARMLESS CHEMICAL PRESERVATIVES in the preparation of meat food products.

I take it that the difficulty of the situation lies in the fact that chemists differ as to what are harmless and what are injurious chemical preservatives.

Yours very truly,

JAMES W. WADSWORTH.

In his recent decision on the question of the application of the law to imported meat products, Attorney-General Moody sustained the claim that the intention of Congress was the intent of the law. He ruled that no matter what construction might be put upon the wording of the law, it was the intent of the law makers which should prevail. It would seem, therefore, since it was plainly the intention of Congress not to prohibit harmless preservatives, that the department has no right to make regulations prohibiting them.

The whole matter hinges upon proof of the harmlessness of such preservatives as are commonly used in preparing meat products. The department may attempt to enforce its arbitrary ruling; it will doubtless do so until a test case is carried into the courts. When that happens there is no doubt of the ability to prove the harmlessness of such preservative\* as are commonly used in the meat trade. The courts will undoubtedly compel the department to amend

its regulations. A test case should be started without delay.

In the meantime the legislative committee of the new American Meat Packers' Association will present the case to the department, and endeavor to get some sort of a fair ruling in the matter of preservatives. But under the present literal enforcement of the regulations, packers and others cannot use any preservatives whatever except com-

mon salt, sugar, wood smoke, vinegar, pure spices and saltpeter.

There is a provision of the new pure food law which permits the use of preservatives in preparing products for shipment, when such preservatives are applied externally in such a manner that they may be removed mechanically or by maceration in water before using. This applies particularly to borax used externally on meats, etc.

## AMENDMENTS TO THE MEAT REGULATIONS

The Department of Agriculture continues to find it necessary to amend the regulations for enforcement of the meat inspection law as cases come up which demand relief. The department has shown every inclination to make these changes as they were asked for, both to help the trade and to make its own task easier. The duty of enforcing this law is about the biggest and hardest problem the department has ever had to handle.

Great hardships are being inflicted on the trade in the enforcement of the regulations by the inability of the department to provide enough inspectors, and inspectors who know their business and are competent to do the work assigned them. But Secretary Wilson and Chief Melvin are doing everything in their power to lessen the difficulty. The blame must fall chiefly on the politicians and faddists who have attempted to tell the packers how to run their business.

Previous amendments to the regulations regarding export certificates, products put up prior to Oct. 1, etc., have been printed in full in The National Provisioner. The latest amendments have to do with the shipment of products for which stamps have not been received, for the placing of labels by others than inspectors, etc. These are for the purpose of relieving difficulties due to the fact that the government was not ready on Oct. 1 to carry out label regulations and that its inspectors could not label goods fast enough to enable them to be shipped.

### Amendments to Label Rules.

The regulations numbered 22, 23, 24 and 25 require export beef, beef for interstate commerce, beef carcasses for canning and carcasses of sheep, calves, swine and goats to be labelled "by a department employee." The amendment permits "the placing, under the personal supervision of a departmental employee, of labels upon carcasses by employees of establishments at which inspection is maintained." This enables packinghouse workmen to do the work under an inspector's direction, and saves time.

Regulation 41, regarding rendering of lard and tallow, is amended to provide that "Unmelted fat from carcasses which have been U. S. inspected and passed and so marked, which is not marked or stamped 'U. S. Inspected and Passed,' and which upon inspection is found to be sweet, clean, and of healthful appearance, may be received, inspected and rendered at a temperature not lower than 170 deg. F. for one hour." The words in italics are the new matter.

### Two Months Grace for Provisions.

The amendments permitting the stamping of provisions, lard, oleo, etc., on hand Oct. 1,

and their shipment for two months, or during October and November of this year only, are as follows:

Regulation 50. Paragraph (j) of Regulation 50 is amended to read as follows:

"(j) Sweet pickled, dry salted, smoked, and other similar meats, lard compounds, lard substitutes, butterine, and oleomargarine shall be inspected, and if found to be clean, healthful, wholesome, and free from any condition contrary to the regulations governing the meat inspection of the United States Department of Agriculture, they shall be labeled or marked as provided in paragraph (k) of this regulation: *Provided*, That during the months of October and November, 1906, shippers who are in possession of sweet pickled, dry salted, smoked, or other similar meats, lard, lard compounds, lard substitutes, butterine, and oleomargarine, which were on hand October 1, 1906, and who have affidavits of the packer who prepared the meat or product that it was cured or prepared prior to October 1, and that no prohibited preservative has been applied thereto, except as allowed by Regulation 60, may mark sweet, clean, sound, wholesome meat or meat food product with the words 'Inspected and Passed under Regulation 50—Provisional,' and such meat or product will then be admitted into interstate and foreign commerce. All persons who mark or ship meat or meat food product under this amendment shall immediately report to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington a full description and the weight of the meat or product so marked and shipped.

"This amendment is issued because it is impossible, without seriously interfering with the commerce of the country, to examine each piece of meat in the United States. Attention is called, however, to the fact that it is a violation of law punishable by a fine of \$10,000 and imprisonment for a term of two years for any person to forge, counterfeit, simulate, or use without authority any of the marks provided for by the Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture. The movement of meat under the provisional marking provided for by this amendment will be closely watched, and any violation of the regulation will be prosecuted."

Paragraph (k) of Regulation 50 is amended to read as follows:

"(k) For the purpose of marking products inspected under this regulation an inspection stamp will be furnished by the Department reading as follows: 'U. S. Inspected and Passed under Regulation 50.' When necessary a rubber stamp will be issued in lieu of the paper stamp. One label upon an unopened case or package of canned meats shall be considered sufficient: *Provided*, That when a brand or line of canned meat food products has been passed by the Department as wholesome, and it is necessary to ship a portion of that line or brand in interstate commerce before the stamps are provided by the Department can be received, the shipper may mark or stamp the shipment 'Inspected and Passed under Regulation 50—Provisional.'

"This amendment is issued to prevent an immediate scarcity of canned meat food products. The movement under the provisional marking will be watched closely, and any improper use of this provisional mark will be the subject of prosecution. The burden is upon the shipper who attaches the provisional mark to know that the line or brand has been passed by the Department."

## ARRESTED FOR CURING HAMS.

At the instance of Pennsylvania's political food commissioner, Dr. B. H. Warren, warrants were issued in Philadelphia on Monday for the arrest of the local managers of Armour branch houses, the charge being the illegal use of boric acid in hams. The daily newspapers revelled in such headlines as "Doctoring of Hams Alleged," endeavoring to lead the public to believe that dangerous practices were being indulged in. The trade knows, as the public should know, that borax is used in the mild curing of pork products, just as salt is used for what is known as salt-cured products. The sensational talk of "injecting boric acid" referred simply to the accepted method of curing.

The Pennsylvania chemist found from one-fourth to one-half of one per cent of borax in the hams tested. The Pennsylvania law permitted the use of this quantity until the food faddists last winter secured its repeal. Such a quantity is admittedly harmless. Talk of "doctoring" hams with borax is as ridiculous as talk of "doctoring" hams with salt or smoke.

## WILSON RULES OUT BORAX.

Pennsylvania State food officials had a conference Thursday in Washington with Secretary Wilson respecting the action taken by the Pennsylvania authorities against Chicago packers for offering for sale in Philadelphia meats preserved with boric acid. Secretary Wilson informed his callers that under the inspection regulations no borated meat could enter into interstate commerce after October 1, and no meat products in which boric acid or borax had been used as a preservative could bear the approved label of the United States inspection service.

He said, however, that there was no national law which would prevent the sale of borated meats in Philadelphia or anywhere else in the country, provided that the meat had not been shipped into that place from another State after October 1. With meats treated with borax discovered in Philadelphia prior to October 1, Secretary Wilson said the Government had nothing to do, as until October 1 it was not in violation of national regulations to use borax as a preservative.

## IN INTERESTS OF THE TRADE.

In reply to a letter of thanks from New York provision traders and others for his consideration of their interests in the enforcement of the meat inspection law, Secretary Wilson this week said in a letter to them:

"Gentlemen:—Your letter expressing approval of the efforts we have made to serve the meat interests of the country is very gratifying to me and my colleagues here. We have been endeavoring to find the true meaning of the act of Congress regarding meat inspection and to interpret that act, as far as possible, in the interests of trade.

"It has not occurred to you to withhold your words of approval until we people were all dead, and I assure you that your generous words are the most valued compensation we in public life have. We will continue to serve you to the best of our ability and invite you cordially to let us know promptly where there is any hitch in the execution of the law, that we may find a remedy in the interests of the people who are engaged in feeding the American people."

## MEAT INTERESTS ARE UNITED

### Rush to Join American Meat Packers' Association

The formation last week at Chicago, under the auspices of The National Provisioner, of the American Meat Packers' Association, was the biggest thing that has happened to the trade in a long time, and the best thing for their interests that could happen. The meat industry now has an organization which can fight for its interests at Washington, at the State capitals, before city councils, and wherever else a united front and a strong defence is needed. It also has a central body to which it can appeal for the adjustment of internal trade differences, and its annual meetings offer an opportunity for meat men to get together and get acquainted, to promote trade friendships and personal acquaintance, and to stimulate business.

That the trade has welcomed the formation of this association is shown by the eagerness which has been displayed in the applications for membership. The attendance at the Chicago meeting was surprisingly large, in view of the fact that the troubles with the new meat inspection law came up the same week, and kept many at home. But men came from long distances, in spite of difficulties, so great was their interest in the organization.

And those who could not come showed their interest by responding immediately to the notice sent out by the new association's officers. All this week applications for membership have poured in to the offices of the secretary and the treasurer, and a large number have been sent direct to The National Provisioner by those who read the splendid report of the convention proceedings which appeared in last week's issue of this paper.

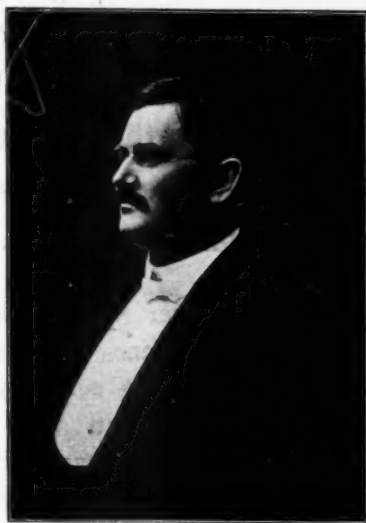
The desire to join the association is confined to no one class of the trade. Perhaps the most conspicuous new member of the week was the National Packing Company. President Edward Tilden's application completed the list of the big Chicago packers, and all are now in the organization. But the most encouraging sign was the general desire from packers, big and little, and also from sausage-makers, renderers, curers and others affiliated with the industry, to "get on the band wagon." Applications were accompanied not only by the necessary \$25 membership fee, but also by expressions of satisfaction that the trade had at last "got together," and now had an organization to fight for its interests and to promote good feeling and co-operation in the trade itself.

#### Get to Work at Once.

The activity did not stop with the adjournment of the convention. The new association officers got to work immediately, and have already under way plans for securing immediate benefits for the trade. The legislative committee was in session in Chicago for several days on matters connected with the federal inspection regulations. As was stated at the convention, the trade realizes that to secure many of the needed reforms in the new regulations the co-operation of the big packers is needed. This was particularly mentioned in the convention discussion as being necessary in the case of labels, stating of weights on lard packages, etc.

The legislative committee met representatives of the big packers, all of whom expressed their willingness to assist in securing the regulations asked for. When the committee goes to Washington it will have the agreement of the big packers as to these reforms, and with the entire trade united it is expected that Secretary Wilson will grant the relief asked at once. The trade may expect many of its troubles as a result of the enforcement of the new regulations to be cleared up much sooner than would have been possible had each man been working for himself, and without the co-operation of his neighbor. This applies to all branches of the trade, as well as to packers and slaughterers.

The choice of officers of the association has proved very popular. General Ryan is one of the best-liked men in the trade, and his



JOHN J. FELIN,  
Vice-President American Meat Packers' Association.

selection as president was approved everywhere, regardless of section or class. The East was particularly pleased with the selection of John J. Felin, of Philadelphia, as vice-president. Mr. Felin is a typical representative of what the daily press calls the "independent" packer, as indeed are all the officers of the association. He is of the aggressive type, and when there is anything to be done is one of the hardest workers and most loyal fighters.

#### Brought Up in the Business.

John J. Felin was brought up in the meat business. He was born at Jarrettsville, Montgomery County, Pa., April 18, 1863. He remained on the farm until 1890, and nobody has a better insight into the livestock end of

the business than he. In 1890 he went to Philadelphia and started a small sausage business. It was a success from the beginning, and by strict application to work Mr. Felin built it up until it reached the standing it has today, in the establishment of John J. Felin & Co., Incorporated. As Mr. Felin began as a sausage maker, that branch of the trade is especially gratified at his selection as the vice-president of the association. This has been shown by the number of applications for membership which have been received from sausage makers.

The association's invitation to the trade to join the organization will be found on page 45 of this issue. All slaughterers, curers, sausage makers, renderers, fertilizer, glue and soap makers, machinery and supply companies, brokers, etc., are invited to become members. The dues are \$25 per year, and should be sent to James L. Garneau, treasurer, care of the Laux Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo., with the application for membership. Blank applications can be secured from any of the association's officers, whose names appear on page 19, or may be secured upon application to The National Provisioner.

#### RYAN GOT A BOUQUET.

When Gen. Michael Ryan, president of the Cincinnati Abattoir Co., returned to Cincinnati after the organization of the American Meat Packers' Association at Chicago, where he was chosen president of the association, he was presented with a bouquet of flowers by the Cincinnati Pork Packers' Association as an expression of congratulation. Joseph L. Roth, of the Roth Packing Co., made a report on the convention to the Cincinnati association, which was adopted with thanks and commendation. All the Cincinnati packers have joined the national body.

#### CUDAHY PLANT AT WICHITA.

The packing plant of the Cudahy Bros. Company at Wichita, Kas., which it was said was to be closed down, will not cease to operate, according to the statement of the management. Officials of the Cudahy Packing Company were said to be looking at the property with a view to purchasing it and establishing cattle killing there in addition to hog slaughter.

#### BRITISH CANNED MEAT DEALERS ACT.

Reports from Liverpool are that the entire canned meat trade there has formed a special department of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, and will enter upon a campaign to counteract the harm which has been done to the canned meat business by the recent agitation. The trade is said to be badly disorganized.

## AMERICA STRUCK BLOW AT HER OWN MEAT TRADE

Here is what Sir Thomas Lipton said last week in Chicago while discussing the meat agitation stirred up last spring by politicians and "yellow" journalists:

"Had America been paid a subsidy for hurting its own business it could not have succeeded better than during the recent exposures in the stockyards here."

"I am an expert on meat and I speak from practical knowledge when I say there is no better beef or bacon produced in the world than in Chicago."

"At the present if we were to examine the slaughter houses in England and France we would find that they do not compare in general sanitary condition and cleanliness with these in Chicago."



# THE MODERN PACKING HOUSE

*By FRED. W. WILDER*

Formerly general superintendent Swift & Company and general superintendent, designer and builder of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company plant at Chicago.



Complete Treatise on the Designing, Construction, Equipment and Operation of a Modern Abattoir and Packing House, According to Present American Practice, Including Formulas for the Manufacture of Lard and Sausage, the Curing of Meats, Etc., and Methods of Converting all By-products into Commercial Articles . . . . .

This work is a volume containing over 500 pages, printed on heavy half-tone paper stock, profusely illustrated with diagrams, sectional views and half-tone cuts. The author, Mr. F. W. Wilder, was the leading authority in the United States upon all matters relating to the packing house industry, and this book is carefully compiled from years of experience where business was done on a large scale, and should appeal to everyone in this line of business as a rare opportunity for gaining knowledge which has cost thousands of dollars to acquire, and which is hereby made available to all.

MR. WILDER, THE AUTHOR OF THIS BOOK, WAS SENIOR MEMBER OF THE FIRM OF WILDER & DAVIS, PRACTICAL PACKING HOUSE DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS, WHOSE ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS ON PAGE 37 OF THIS ISSUE.

The book is written in plain language, so that all instructions may be easily followed. It is a work which should be in every packinghouse, large or small.

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## TRADE GLEANINGS

There is a movement on foot to establish a public abattoir at Louisville, Ky.

The pork packing plant of G. W. Desebaugh at Pittsburg, Pa., has been slightly damaged by fire.

The building occupied by the Atlantic Soap Company at Toronto, Canada, has been damaged by fire.

The hull house of the Waggoner Oil Mill Company at Vernon, Tex., was destroyed by fire on October 5.

The stock yards at Columbia, Tenn., have been destroyed by fire. The loss is \$57,000; insurance \$45,000.

The excavation work for the new plant of Armour & Company at Minneapolis, Minn., will commence shortly.

It is reported that the Eastern Cotton Oil Company of Hertford, N. C., will rebuild its mill, destroyed by fire last week.

Roth Bros. of Williamsport, Md., have purchased a tract of land at Half Way which they will use as stock yards.

It is reported that the Kohrs Packing Company contemplates extensive improvements to its packing plant at Davenport, Ia.

Fire caused a damage of \$2,000 to plants of the Garlock Packing Company and the Empire Soap Company at Hamilton, Ont.

The Glucose Company of Davenport, Ia., has purchased the property of the Davenport Soap Company adjoining its present plant.

John W. Grote, a marketman of Hartford, Conn., has petitioned the local board of health for permission to erect a slaughter house in that city.

The Crescent Meat Company of Davenport, Ia., has been incorporated with a capital of \$20,000 by L. F. Robinson, Robert Hall and W. F. Gray.

The American Poultry Company, Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by T. W. Pierce, C. G. Chick and D. L. Smith.

A large barn at North Tonawanda, N. Y., belonging to the Jacob Dold Packing Company, was destroyed by fire on October 3, causing a loss of \$13,500.

The Carondelet Packing Company of St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated with \$15,000 capital stock by J. B. Heil, C. J. Gambini and George P. Zeller.

The Kleno Manufacturing Company of Weymouth, Mass., has been incorporated to manufacture soaps with \$50,000 capital stock by A. L. Gladioli and others.

Oscar Jagon has resigned from the Crescent City Slaughter House Company, New Orleans, La., to become manager of the New Orleans Butchers' Abattoir Company.

The D. H. Cornell Packing Company of Fall River, Mass., has made an assignment through Arthur S. Phillips for the benefit of its creditors. The assets and liabilities are about equal.

International Process Tanning Company of Owensboro, Ky., has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock by Dr. W. E. Brown of Atlanta, Ga.; J. W. Ruff of Marietta, Ga., and William Vincent of Norwalk, Fla.

The Adams-Hoch Leather Company of Eatontown, N. J., has been incorporated with \$250,000 capital to deal in skins, hides and convert same into leather. The incorporators are A. Hoch, G. A. Conkle and H. D. Hammond.

The Armstrong Refining Company of Dallas, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, for the purpose of erecting a cottonseed oil mill. The incorporators are J. S. Armstrong, E. L. Flippin and H. E. Prather.

The Orange Enterprise Company of Orange, N. J., has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock for the purpose of dealing in provisions, meat products, groceries, etc. E. L. Scruggs, F. D. Newman and H. Watkins are the incorporators.

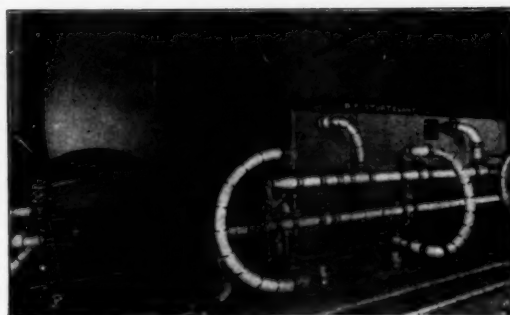
The Central Union Store Company of New Bedford, Mass., has been incorporated with

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Heads, Steam Traps, Etc. 553

a capital of \$10,500 to deal in groceries and provisions. Daniel W. Deane of Fairhaven is president; B. F. Brownell of New Bedford, treasurer, and C. W. Taber, clerk.

The Carolina Cotton Oil and Refining Company of Charleston, S. C., is being organized with \$25,000 capital stock by Ben F. Taylor of Columbia, S. C.; Fred G. Brown of Anderson, S. C.; J. J. Lawton of Hartsville, S. C., and others to take over and operate the Charleston Refinery.

Armour & Company have decided to erect an ice and cold storage plant at Yuma, Ariz., with a daily capacity of 100 tons. The plant, which is designed especially for furnishing ice for the Armour refrigerator cars, will be located adjacent to the railroad yards. Yuma will hereafter be the main icing station for the company's cars between Los Angeles, Cal., and El Paso, Tex.

The farmers of West Falls, Tex., are organizing a \$50,000 cotton oil company to erect an oil mill, the location to be decided upon at a later date. P. Piper, J. G. Evans, J. G. Buckholts, J. G. Ruble, S. E. Fowler, J. H. Sammons, Tom Glass and A. Kasner are the committee on location. The name of the organization is to be the Farmers' Co-operative Cotton Oil Company, and it will be under the management of a board of seven directors.

The Carolina Cotton Oil and Refining Company of Columbus, S. C., has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock by F. G. Brown of Anderson, J. J. Lawton of Hartsville, J. T. Stephens of Kershaw and B. F. Taylor of Columbia. The purpose of the company is to manufacture products of cotton seed, to refine cottonseed oil and manufacture therefrom soap, lard compounds, washing powders and all kinds of edible and useful compounds and products of cottonseed oil.

### Likes Our Persistency

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 26, 1906.  
The National Provisioner,  
New York.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find draft for \$3 for subscription to The National Provisioner. Your persistency and your good paper are worthy of patronage.

Yours respectfully,

EHRMANN & CO.,  
Beef and Pork Packers.

### LATE REFRIGERATION NOTES.

Hampton, Va.—It is reported the Citizens' Railway, Light and Power Company contemplate the erection of a 50-ton ice plant.

Hinton, W. Va.—The Hinton Ice and Cold Storage Company has been organized with a capital stock of \$25,000 by W. L. Fredeking, W. H. Warren, W. H. Garnett, R. F. Dunlap and others.

Tacoma.—It is reported that \$65,000 will be expended in improvements to the plants of the Pacific Cold Storage Company and the Tacoma Ice Company.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The Consolidated Ice Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable October 20 to holders of record October 10.

Sewickley, Pa.—The Reibert Brothers Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000.

Portland, Me.—The Gillette Ice Machine Company has been incorporated with \$1,000,000 capital to deal in ice, cold storage, etc., and to manufacture machinery thereof. President and clerk, M. W. Baldwin; treasurer, C. E. Eaton.

Little Rock, Ark.—A one-story ice cream plant, 50 x 100 feet, is to be erected for Watson & Aven.

Savannah, Ga.—The Savannah Pure Milk Company has purchased a site, 180 x 83 feet, on which it is proposed to erect a pasteurizing plant.

St. Louis, Mo.—The newly organized Citizens' Ice, Fuel and Cold Storage Company is making arrangements for the erection of an ice and cold storage plant.

Gonzales, Tex.—A company is being organized by W. P. Fischer, B. N. Peck, J. H. Boothe, T. H. Spooner and W. J. Bright for the establishment of an ice and cold storage plant.

### KENTUCKY PACKER IS DEAD.

Louis P. Bornwasser, president of the L. P. Bornwasser Packing Company, Louisville, Ky., died last Sunday night. He was forty-four years old and had been in bad health for more than a year, during which time he submitted to two operations. Mr. Bornwasser was a native of Indiana, but had lived in Louisville since boyhood.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through the "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

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*"Oh, hour of all hours, the most blessed upon earth,  
The blessed hour of our dinners." —Owen Meredith.*

What tastes better than a well selected, juicy steak—with slices of Swift's **Premium Bacon**, broiled medium and used as a Rasher? Meredith was right. "The blessed hour of our dinners." Steak alone is good, but the flavor imparted by the use of **Premium Bacon** makes it delicious! Swift's **Premium**—remember.

**How to Prepare.**

Just before steak is done, place half a dozen medium thin slices of **Premium Bacon** on the steak, in pan or broiler, and allow it to cook as the steak is finishing. This will impart a delicious flavor to the steak. When serving, place bacon crosswise on steak, as illustrated.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Facsimile of advertisement appearing in leading magazines.

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'  
Association.

Published by  
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(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New  
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DR. J. H. SENNER.....President and Editor

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## AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

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pany, Cincinnati, O.

Vice-President, John J. Fell, J. J. Fell & Com-  
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pany, St. Louis, Mo.

Chairman Executive Committee, James S. Agar,  
Western Packing and Provision Company, Chicago, Ill.

## FALSE PRETENCES

As the trade very well knows, The Na-  
tional Provisioner originated and alone car-  
ried out the campaign which resulted in the  
remarkably successful meeting last week at  
Chicago, at which the American Meat Pack-  
ers' Association was organized. The Na-  
tional Provisioner's representative called the  
meeting to order, this paper was made the  
official organ of the Association, and its  
business manager was elected secretary of  
the organization.

The National Provisioner having done all  
the work, a small paper printed in New  
York now tries to claim the credit. We do  
not believe the American meat trade will  
give either financial or moral support to such  
methods.

## THE TRADE ASSOCIATION

Nothing happening for good ever stirred  
the packinghouse industry of the United  
States as did the meeting in Chicago last  
week at which the American Meat Packers'  
Association was organized. The immense  
possibilities for advancing the interests of  
the business contained in the new organiza-  
tion seemed to strike everybody in attendance  
with irresistible force and the most frequent  
comment was "It is a wonder it was not done  
long ago."

The delegates represented many of the lead-  
ing concerns of the country, even aside from  
the big Chicago packers, and they made it a  
highly important gathering of business men  
for business purposes. That they were in  
earnest and were gratified with the purposes  
of the organization, was shown by the almost  
unanimous sentiment that a special meeting  
should be held early next year, so that those  
who were kept away this time by reason of  
the new meat law regulations going into  
force might also, by attending such a gather-  
ing, appreciate the value of such an organiza-  
tion before the time of the next annual meet-  
ing.

The new organization starts off with the  
most substantial kind of membership and  
with every one of the members imbued with  
the idea of making the association a great  
success. Every other concern in the trade  
should support the movement for the common  
good by immediately applying for member-  
ship and by giving the organization its moral  
support.

The American Meat Packers' Association  
is already an unqualified success, and will  
hereafter be one of the strongest factors in  
the American packinghouse industry.

## MEAT LAW ENFORCEMENT

Less than a fortnight's attempt to enforce  
the new federal meat inspection regulations  
has been sufficient to prove the futility of  
the attempt of theorists and politicians to dic-  
tate the details of the processes and manage-  
ment of a great manufacturing industry. The  
"yellow" journalists and the equally "yellow"  
politicians who "buted into" the packing-  
house business last spring may now witness  
the harvesting of the crop of trouble they  
sowed. They have cast the burden of this  
harvesting upon the shoulders of Secretary  
Wilson and his subordinates in the Depart-  
ment of Agriculture, and doubtless they will  
now endeavor to make the public believe the  
"reform" they made so much noise and odor  
about has been accomplished. But while they  
take to themselves a fictitious credit for an  
imaginary accomplishment, the packing indus-  
try reaps the bitter fruit of their meddling,  
and the Bureau of Animal Industry realizes  
that it cannot run packinghouses on a plan

devised by men who don't know the differ-  
ence between a rendering tank and a sewer  
trap.

The conscientious and capable staff of the  
Bureau of Animal Industry is doing what it  
has always done in inspecting the meat sup-  
ply as it enters and leaves the packinghouse,  
guaranteeing clean and healthful meat to all  
interstate and foreign trade. But when these  
officials are asked to take charge of and con-  
duct the whole meat industry in all its multi-  
farious details, they are given a task which is  
beyond them. Experience has already shown  
that there are not enough men available to  
carry out such a plan; incidents in plenty  
have shown the inefficiency of some of  
the men recently added to the inspecting  
force.

The trade welcomes an inspection law, and  
will not put the least obstacle in the way of  
its enforcement. But the trade wants a just  
law and practical administration of it. The  
Department of Agriculture is applying itself  
to a difficult task in attempting to administer  
the new law, as is shown by the almost daily  
amendment of the regulations to prevent some  
new injustice or hardship imposed by the  
rules. If Secretary Wilson can get this un-  
wieldy machine to running smoothly, and  
keep it going without turning it into a meat  
trade juggernaut, he will have performed, as  
he doubtless by this time realizes, the next  
thing to a miracle.

## ANOTHER REFORM ECHO

Official statistics from various livestock  
centres for the month of September show a  
continued falling off in cattle killing. Good  
cattle have been scarce this summer and the  
public has refused the common grades, while  
the canning outlet for such stuff has been  
practically closed by the agitation against  
American meat products. The beef consump-  
tion has decreased as that of pork and mut-  
ton has grown, and cattle raisers are now  
having brought home to them the beauties  
and benefits of a campaign of slander which  
was successful because it was endorsed and  
promoted by the President of the United  
States.

Slaughter statistics show, as export figures  
have shown, the material damage done by  
this agitation. Hog and sheep feeders are  
counting up nice profits, and marketers of  
prime cattle have received better prices than  
for a long time. It is the average farmer and  
cattle-raiser, bringing his thin or common cat-  
tle to market, who feels through his "pocket-  
book nerve" the reacting effects of the meat  
slanders. The "yellow" agitators may have  
achieved a reform of the meat industry in  
their own imaginations, but it was a real re-  
form of the farmer's profits in the canner  
cattle market.



## TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

### SANITATION IN SAUSAGEMAKING.

To obtain a good sausage there must be cleanliness in all operations, good meat, good seasonings and spices. A requisite in sausage manufacture essential to success, is absolute cleanliness everywhere and at all times. This cannot be too strongly emphasized. When the operations for the day are completed, tables, benches floors, and all machinery and utensils used should be thoroughly washed and scrubbed with scalding hot water to which has been added some sal soda. This removes the grease and other accumulations of the day from these articles, and prevents them becoming foul, and breeding places for flies and germs. It also leaves everything in condition to start work again without any unnecessary delay.

After washing the cutters, stuffers, etc., rub over all the iron and steel parts which come in contact with the meat with a cloth saturated with cottonseed oil or pure neats-foot oil to prevent formation of rust. The former oil is in general use because of its lesser cost. After floors and benches are scraped and scrubbed, before they become perfectly dry, salt should be scattered very freely over them. By this they are kept sweet and in a presentable condition.

The value of water as a cleanser and disinfectant is too well known to need discussion. Its plentiful use at all times is a safeguard against foul and disagreeable odors. An important item to be considered in connection with every establishment of this kind is a reliable supply of good water free from and guarded against future contamination. Ample provision for good sewers and drainage must also be made. Wherever practicable, tile instead of wood should be used for this purpose, as the latter will in a short time become very foul, and, instead of eliminating conditions that tend to create nuisances, become nuisances themselves.

All waste and wash water should be conducted to catch basins where any grease carried by the water and washings will be caught and saved. The catch-basin is an important adjunct to all places handling animal products, and it saves, annually, many thousand pounds of grease, which otherwise by escaping into the sewer would become a total loss.

In this, as in nearly all manufactures, the cost of production decreases correspondingly with the increased quantity produced. As the work proceeds, methods and skill improve, and the quality of the article becomes better and more uniform. If the factory is well equipped and properly conducted, the result is certain to produce a class of high grade sausages and kindred products.

### SOLID FATS FROM WOOL GREASE,

Lidow treats crude wool grease with 10 per cent. of a 10 per cent. solution of sulphuric acid for a whole day at 45 deg. C., to purify it and partially decompose the contained ethers. After washing with water twice, the grease is treated with an excess of well-mixed milk of lime, which causes gradual saponification, the lime soap separating out in granules. It is dried in the air or by heat, and can be completely bleached by exposure to

sunlight, so as to fit it for use in making high grade solid fats. The lime soap, dried and powdered, can be gradually dissolved at about 12 deg. C. in solar oil, mazut (residuum), or mixtures of ligroin and mazut. To obtain complete solution, the liquid is left to rest for 24 hours at 100 C. and filtered through cloth.

Forty to 60 per cent. of soap will give a hard grease; 20 to 40 per cent. a medium consistence, and 10 to 20 per cent. a thick oil. White grease, solid at ordinary temperatures: Lime soap bleached in the sun, 300 parts; vaseline oil or liquid paraffin, 600; pale resin, 12 parts, added to neutralize the lime. Dark semi-solid grease: Lime soap, 400 parts; solar oil, 800; pale resin, 15 parts. Dark, thick, viscous grease: Lime soap, 300 parts; mazut, 400. Very solid pale viscous grease: Lime soap, 300 parts; vaseline oil, 300; pale resin, 14 parts. Thick opaline oil: Lime soap, 100 parts; vaseline oil, 620 parts, heated together for two days. Extra thick opaline oil: Lime soap, 200 parts; solar oil, 400. Examined under a microscope magnifying 250 times, no insoluble matter can be detected, and the appearance is analogous to that of butter or stearine.—Oil and Colourman's Journal.

### WASTEFULNESS OF CHIMNEY DRAFT.

In a discussion of the methods for the utilization of waste heat, the wastefulness of the usual method of producing draught by the ascent of heated air in a chimney must be considered. Taking the boiler as the wasteful member in a steam plant, its efficiency varies from 60 per cent. in a bad boiler to 80 per cent. in a very good one, these proportions of the heat produced by the combustion of the coal being realized in steam available for the engine in each case.

The difference may be said without greatly stretching the truth, to go up the chimney. It is not to be disputed that much of the waste heat might be caught and utilized; but there are reasons why it is not so caught. In the first place, the gases must be hot when they go into the chimney, or there will not be a draught.

As a matter of fact a draught got in this way is the most expensive possible, save one. The exception is a steam jet in the chimney. A fan can be run for about one-tenth of the power represented by the waste heat required to command a good draught. A tall chimney will cost from \$5,000 to \$25,000, very much more than will a fan plant. But the fan is not used and the chimney is, largely because it is essential to discharge the products of combustion high up in the air over the roofs of surrounding houses. This necessity must be taken into consideration in so far as factories are concerned, but it does not hold good of steamships; yet we believe that in some cases a chimney stack 100 feet high would be sufficient, because with a fan combustion could be more easily controlled than is possible with a chimney, to the end of preventing the giving off of smoke.

### DECOMPOSING FATS BY STEAM.

To facilitate the action of steam on fats, the former is discharged with considerable force in the form of a spray, against a parti-

tion wall inside an apparatus, as covered by the German patent No. 161,111, the impact breaking up the drops into a fine mist so that the steam introduced into the chamber in the same way comes into very intimate contact with the particles.

The apparatus consists substantially of a steam chamber, in which is arranged a partition wall. The neutral fat is forced against this wall on the one side, through a spraying jet, the perforations of which are 1-40 to 1-50 of an inch in diameter, while on the other hand, live steam is blown against the partition out of a nozzle. The partition wall may be hemispherical in shape or like a plate, cone, ellipse, paraboloid, etc. Owing to its impact on the partition, the steam from the nozzle is dispensed uniformly round the edges of the partition and ascends thence through the misty cloud of fat in the chamber. The waste steam is drawn off through an exhaust, while the decomposed fat collects in the lower part of the chamber and can be run off through a tap into a tank underneath.

### FOR TANNING SKINS.

A substance suitable for use in the tannage of skins and mordanting of textile tissues is prepared by separating the casein from skimmed milk or buttermilk, and allowing the residual liquid to ferment as long as any increase in its acidity takes place. The resulting solution may be evaporated in a vacuum, at a temperature not exceeding 4 deg. C., to a syrupy consistency or even to the solid state. The syrup, it is stated, contains 18 to 24 per cent. of free acids, and 14 to 16 per cent. of acid anhydrides. Citric and lactic acids, lactose and albuminoids are present in it, but no mineral acids or compounds capable of acting injuriously upon the cellular tissue of skins, or of attacking the gelatin in them.

### PROCESS OF DYEING LEATHER.

The diphenylamine derivatives obtained by reduction are found, by reason of their easy oxidation, to be well suited to the dyeing of leather, especially chrome-dressed leather, on which grayish-blue to blue-black shades are produced when the leather is treated with an alkali salt of one of these compounds, together with an oxidizing agent such as hydrogen peroxide or a carbonate. Vegetable tanned leather is dyed by this method gray or grayish-black shades. In either case the designs can be toned by the use of a suitable dyestuff.

### SHRINKAGE IN DRYING FISH.

The losses which fish sustain when dried are found to vary considerably with different species and with different specimens of the same species, the average loss being 30.10 per cent., or, according to recent researches, less than the average values for different kinds of meat. The loss is chiefly due to water, though in some cases the dried material contained a little less ether extract than the fresh. The food value of dried fish as compared with dried meat is briefly stated in favor of the latter.

## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### MORE FRICK REFRIGERATING SALES.

The following is a list of recent sales of Eclipse refrigerating and ice-making machinery and equipment made by the Frick Company, Waynesboro, Franklin County, Pa.:

Chambersburg Ice and Cold Storage Company, Chambersburg, Pa., one 20-ton refrigerating compression slide, to be installed in ice factory at Chambersburg, Pa.

J. R. & G. J. Olivier, St. Martinville, La., one 10-ton ice-making plant, to be installed in ice factory at St. Martinville, La.

Frederick B. Pope, Washington, Ga., one 10-ton ice plant, to be installed at Washington, Ga.

Houston Packing Company, Houston, Tex., one 200-ton refrigerating compression side, 50-ton freezing and distilling systems, to be installed in packing house at Houston, Tex.

Wentworth Hotel Co., Pasadena, Cal., one 12-ton refrigerating compression side, 1-ton freezing system, 1-ton distilling system and brine piping for storage rooms, to be installed in the Wentworth Hotel, Pasadena, Cal.

A. H. Smith, Martindale, Tex., one 8-ton ice plant, to be installed in ice factory at Martindale, Tex.

R. E. Rakestraw & Co., Mechanicsburg, Pa., one 2-ton refrigerating compression side and brine piping for storage rooms, to be installed at Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Queen City Ice and Refrigerating Company, Springfield, Mo., one 35-ton refrigerating compression side, to be installed at Springfield, Mo.

E. I. Du Pont Company, Wilmington, Del., one 40-ton refrigerating compression side, to be installed in plant of Eastern Dynamite Company, Gibbstown, N. J.

Brookhaven Ice Manufacturing Company, Brookhaven, Miss., one 25-ton refrigerating compression side, 20-ton freezing system, 20-ton distilling system, to be installed in ice plant at Brookhaven, Miss.

Sanger Mill and Elevator Company, Sanger, Tex., one 10-ton ice-making plant, to be installed in ice factory at Sanger, Tex.

International Cottonseed Oil Company, Selma, Ala., one 50-ton ice plant, to be installed at Selma, Ala.

McKeesport and Youghiogheny Ice Company, McKeesport, Pa., one 100-ton refrigerating compression side, 30-ton freezing system and 30-ton distilling system, to be installed in ice factory at McKeesport, Pa.

Edw. E. Rieck Company, Pittsburg, Pa., one 31-ton freezing system, to be installed in plant at Pittsburg, Pa.

Seattle Brewing and Malting Company, Seattle, Wash., one 130-ton refrigerating compression side, to be erected in plant at Seattle, Wash.

Haynes & Bonney, Roswell, N. M., one 12-ton refrigerating compression side, 20-ton freezing system, to be installed in ice factory at Roswell, N. M.

Wetterer Brewing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, one 200-ton refrigerating machine, to be installed in brewery at Cincinnati, Ohio.

W. H. Helme, Uniontown, Pa., one 2-ton refrigerating compression side, 1-ton freezing system, to be installed in residence of Jas. K. Barnes, Hapwood, Pa.

Pennsylvania Farmers' Condensing Company, Shippensburg, Pa., one 15-ton refrigerating compression side, 4-ton freezing system, to be installed in plant at Shippensburg, Pa.

Maurer Ice and Coal Company, Springfield, Ill., one 25-ton ice plant, to be installed at Springfield, Ill.

Muncie Brewing Company, Muncie, Ind., one

20-ton refrigerating compression side, to be installed in brewery at Muncie, Ind.

Texico Ice, Light and Cold Storage Company, Texico, N. M., one 20-ton ice plant, to be installed at Texico, N. M.

B. Schade Brewing Company, Spokane, Wash., one 60-ton refrigerating compression side, to be installed in brewery at Spokane, Wash.

Sparkman Lumber and Ice Company, Fordyce, Ark., one 20-ton ice plant, to be installed at Fordyce, Ark.

### CHICAGO'S BIGGEST PIPE CONTRACT.

The Davies Warehouse & Supply Company, of Nos. 20-34 North Clark street, Chicago, have just completed shipment of the biggest order of large pipe ever put in one job in Chicago. The pipe was sold to the Union Stock Yards & Transit Company of Chicago and is to connect the Transit House, the Livestock Show Building and the Exchange Building with their new power house at Laurel street and the river, as they are moving their present plant from the centre of the Yards down to the banks of the river. The distance is about 3,000 feet and the size of the pipe is 15 inches, making it the biggest job of 15-inch pipe in Chicago.

The heating of all the above-named buildings is to be done from the power plant. The Davies Warehouse & Supply Company have secured numerous big contracts in the pipe, valve and fitting line let in Chicago in the past three or four years, including the Western Electric Company, G. H. Hammond Company, Ayer & Lord Tie Company, new White City; Sears, Roebuck & Company, Auditorium Annex, International Harvester Company, city of Chicago, etc.

### BUILDING PACKING PLANTS.

Wilder & Davis, the well known packing-house architects of Chicago, Ill., are now working on the following contracts:

Schmauss Company, Rockford, Ill., complete hog plant; capacity 250 hogs daily.

Home Packing and Ice Company, Terra Haute, Ind., plant for handling 750 hogs, 300 cattle weekly.

Simons Packing Company, Youngstown, O., plant for 750 hogs, 300 cattle weekly.

Theuer-Norton Company, Cleveland, O., slaughterhouse for 2,500 hogs, 700 cattle weekly.

Jones Dairy Farm, Fort Atkinson, Wis., model sausage factory.

P. Burns & Co., Calgary, Canada, plant for 1,800 cattle, 1,200 hogs weekly.

Star Ice and Storage Company, Zanesville, O., ice and cold storage plant. Ice capacity, 50 tons daily. Storage house 140 x 120, four stories high.

Anderson & Statler, Sioux City, Ia., packinghouse.

### HURFORD HOG HOISTS IN CANADA.

O. P. Hurford, manufacturer of the famous Hurford hog hoist, which is especially popular among small packers, has made arrangements to build his hog hoists in Canada, as well as in this country. He has had such large numbers of orders from the Canadian side that he found it necessary to establish a factory in that country. His arrangements are now such that any Canadian orders sent to his office in Toronto will be promptly filled.

Mr. Hurford is also having an unusual run of orders for his hoists on this side of the line at present, and reports that he is kept busy skipping about the country attending to their installation in the plants for which they have been ordered.

### TRIUMPH ICE MACHINE SALES.

Following is a list of the recent sales of ice refrigerating machinery made by the Triumph Ice Machine Company, Cincinnati, Ohio:

Columbus Butchers' & Grocers' Company, Columbus, Ohio, have now closed their contract for a 100-ton ice making plant, and same is now being rushed to completion, having been held in abeyance on account of not being able to procure the desired piece of property.

Roswell Gas Company, Roswell, New Mexico, 30-ton ice plant complete, contract having been closed with Mr. C. E. Winchell, Western representative of the Triumph Company. Mr. Winchell is located in Los Angeles, Cal.

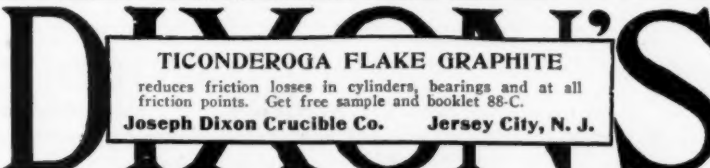
Standard Ice Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, complete 75-ton high-pressure side, consisting of one 50-ton and one 25-ton Triumph Heavy Duty compressor.

Louis Feuerstein, Norfolk, Va., who has just acquired a valuable piece of wharf property, has contracted with the Triumph Ice Machine Company for a complete 190-ton ice making and refrigerating plant, also electric plant, arranged to develop about 80 tons of ice per day, besides cooling several thousand feet of fish storage. This plant will be a model in all respects, water tube boilers, volute pumps, electric driven machinery being used throughout.

Gulf Fisheries Company, Galveston, Texas, complete 90-ton ammonia condenser.

Three Lakes Lumber Company, Three Lakes, Washington, complete three-ton ice making plant.

Watch page 48 for machinery bargains.



**TICONDEROGA FLAKE GRAPHITE**  
reduces friction losses in cylinders, bearings and at all friction points. Get free sample and booklet 88-C.  
**Joseph Dixon Crucible Co. Jersey City, N. J.**

## We Can Sell the Goods to the Packing House Trade

**We know the buyers and they know us. We can handle manufacturers' lines better than anybody in the business. Try us!**

**FRED. K. HIGBIE CO., Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.**

Members American Meat Packers' Association.



# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Spokane, Wash.—The Union Fuel and Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by D. C. Corbin, F. J. Finucane, E. F. Waggoner, A. H. Sperry, C. H. Martin, E. J. Roberts and D. S. Prescott.

Spokane, Wash.—The Imperial Trading Company has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock by E. B. Camp, E. P. Potts and C. D. Campbell. The company is to erect a cold storage plant and carry on a general merchandise business.

Chicago, Ill.—The Independent Pure Ice Company has been incorporated with \$80,000 capital stock by F. W. Bering, Michael O'Brien, E. W. Deahy and L. A. Dehen.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Memphis Cold Storage Warehouse Company has been organized here by J. N. Oliver, B. H. Ashner, T. C. Guinee, A. S. Barboro, M. E. Carter and others. An eleven-story building will be erected and a modern refrigerating plant installed.

Jersey City, N. J.—The Rockaway Valley Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000 by John O. Turner, Powhatan Weisger and W. J. Mahon.

Long Island City, N. Y.—The Third Ward Hygeia Ice Company has been incorporated with \$6,000 capital stock by J. Angenbroch, C. A. Doerr and T. Witzel of College Point; J. Morris, Flushing, and F. Snell, Bayside, L. I.

Buena Vista, Va.—The Buena Vista Creamery and Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000 by J. T. Cunningham, W. A. Hogan and S. W. Tardy.

Harrisonburg, Va.—J. M. Kavanagh, R. S. Bucher and J. N. Garber have incorporated the Harrisonburg Ice Corporation with a capital stock of \$50,000.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Arctic Ice and Fuel Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$12,000 by J. F. Love and others.

Montgomery, Ind.—The Montgomery Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,000 by W. R. Davis, W. H. Clark, T. J. Morrison and others.

Boston, Mass.—The Mohawk Dairy Company has been incorporated with \$3,000 capital stock by C. E. Davis, H. M. Hardwick and E. L. Stevens.

## ICE NOTES.

Joliet, Ill.—The Joliet Pure Ice Company will begin the erection of a new \$100,000 ice plant.

Bloomsburg, Pa.—U. Grant Morgan will equip his bakery with a 2-ton ice plant.

Zanesville, O.—The Star Ice and Cold Storage Company is preparing to erect an ice plant with cold storage facilities also.

New Orleans, La.—The new ice plant of the Cosmopolitan Ice Company is expected to be finished by March, 1907. Two 60-ton machines will be installed.

Topeka, Kan.—The Mutual Ice and Cold Storage Company will erect an addition to its ice plant at 116 East First street.

Lawrenceville, Pa.—The Consolidated Ice Company has purchased a site between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, on which it will commence the erection of a large ice-making plant to cost, it is estimated, about \$150,000.

(Additional refrigeration news on page 17.)



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"Make Sure"  
**INSULATION**

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SEND FOR SAMPLES

SEE PAGE 48  
FOR BARGAINS

CATALOGS

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## NEPONSET



### INSULATING PAPER

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Canadian Factory and Office:  
Hamilton, Ont.

## A NON-FROSTING GAUGE GLASS.

By R. L. Shipman.\*

In connection with the operation of several forms of brine coolers and forms of direct expansion systems, it is very desirable to have a gauge glass that will indicate at all times the level of the liquid ammonia, or other liquid in the system at low temperature, without the glass becoming covered with frost.

Such a device has been designed and used by the writer for more than two years. The method is simply to jacket the ordinary form of gauge glass with another glass of larger diameter, so that there will be an annular space of an eighth of an inch or so between



FIG. 1.

the glasses. Then place a soft rubber ring between the glasses at each end, making air tight joints. The air thus contained between the glasses will contain such a small quantity of moisture that no frost will appear in the inner glass, and, this air space being such a poor conductor of heat, the outer glass will not be cooled to a temperature sufficiently low to produce frost. Although a considerable amount of moisture may be condensed on its outer surface, this will not interfere

\*Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.



in any way with a clear view of the liquid contained in the inner glass. This combination has been used with temperatures as low as 30 degrees below zero F., and no frost has been observed to appear on the outer glass to obstruct the view.

There will always be some vapor passing up through the inner glass, as heat will slowly filter through the two glasses and the air space to the liquid contained in the inner tube. There will always be more or less heat conducted through the lower gauge cock and



FIG. 2.

its connection, and for this reason the lower connection ought to be made as close as possible and well insulated. This passing of vapor up through the inner tube will make the liquid run higher in the glass than the level that it is supposed to indicate, but in experimenting with the glass it was found

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that this effect can be materially reduced by placing the glass at an angle of 30 to 45 degrees from the vertical. The vapor will then separate more freely and run along the upper side of the inner glass, thus allowing the liquid to settle nearer to its correct level. The spray will run much higher in the unprotected glass, and the glass will be frosted a little higher than the spray runs, thus making it impossible to tell at all close to where the liquid level is.

Figures 1 and 2 show how the glass is used. Figure 1 shows one of the gauge glasses on a separator on a 4-inch suction line, the lower gauge cock being near the lower end of the separator and the upper cock in the line leaving the separator, the glass thus being placed at an angle of about 45 degrees. Figure 2 shows three glasses on a 4-inch pipe placed vertically.

#### QUICK BUILDING OF MARINE COOLERS.

It seldom happens that refrigerator builders are required to exceed the speed with which the Nonpareil Cork Works recently equipped the ships "Advance" and "Finance" of the Panama Railroad Company's fleet. A large quantity of fresh provisions is needed to supply the men who are digging the Panama Canal, and to provide for the transportation of these supplies it was decided to equip each of the above ships with about 7,000 cubic feet of insulated space. This is divided into four boxes, which occupy a space about 34 feet by 32 feet in the after between decks.

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Buffalo, Seneca St., Keystone Warehouse Co.  
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Louisville, 7th and Magnolia Sts., Louisville  
Public Warehouse Co.  
Chicago, 16 North Clark St., F. C. Schapper.  
544 North Water St., Wakem & McLaughlin,  
Inc.  
Milwaukee, 136 West Water St., Central  
Warehouse,  
St. Louis, McPheeters Warehouse Co., 1100 N  
Levee.  
Kansas City, Western Storage & Fwdg. Co.  
Baltimore, 301 North Charles St., Baltimore  
Chrome Works.  
Washington, 26th and D Sts., N. W., Little-  
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Savannah, Broughton and Montgomery Sts.,  
Benton Transfer Co.  
Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Trans-  
fer Co.  
Birmingham, 1920 Morris Ave., Kates Trans-  
fer & Storage Co.  
Jacksonville, Atlantic Coast Line Ave., St.  
Elmo W. Acosta.  
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Each ship is equipped with two five-ton refrigerating machines. The machines are of the ammonia compression type and were furnished by the Buffalo Refrigerating Machine Company, New York City.

The plans and specifications were drawn up in the office of R. Allwork, Inspecting Engineer of the Panama Railroad Company, and under the direction of E. N. Friedmann, consulting refrigerating engineer for the company. The insulation for the boxes consisted of four inches of sheet cork on the deck, sides and overhead, the side insulation being also increased by packing the space between the frames with granulated cork.

The contract for building the boxes, complete, including brine piping, was awarded to the Nonpareil Cork Works. This company undertook to install its work without taking the ships out of service, part of the work to be done while the ship was at sea and at Colon. After the contract had been awarded, it was found necessary to have at least one box completed sufficiently to carry fresh provisions on the outward voyage from New York. The following statistics show how heartily the contractors met this demand.

The steamship "Finance" arrived at her dock in New York City, Saturday, July 28, and work was commenced about 3 p. m. of that day. It was necessary to tear out considerable piping and the cargo battens, and to thoroughly cork and paint the frames and shell-plating before starting to construct the boxes. The work was pushed rapidly forward and on Tuesday, July 31, box No. 1 was ready for the pipe fitters about 3 p. m. The piping was completed and ready for testing by noon Wednesday, August 1, and the aprons

over the side coils were then put in place and the box was ready for the provisions that evening.

Some notion can be gained of the effectiveness of the insulation by the results obtained after starting the refrigerating machine. This was started at midnight on August 1, and at 8 a. m., August 2, the temperature in the box was 20 degs. F., and fell steadily until the box was filled with meat and butter about 10:30 a. m. The ship sailed from New York at 3 p. m. August 2 with box No. 1 fully loaded. A wireless message from the ship when off Cape Hatteras reported the temperature of the box as 20 degs. F.

The steamship "Advance" reached her pier in New York City about 9 a. m. August 7, but, on account of the hold where the cold storage plant was to be installed being filled with cargo, no work could be done until nearly 6 p. m. The work was carried on as rapidly as possible, however, and despite serious delays in the transportation and delivery of materials, the No. 1 box of this ship was ready for piping the afternoon of Thursday, August 9, and ready for refrigeration before 6 p. m. August 10. This was a day less than was used in constructing the similar box on the "Finance." The box was loaded with provisions before noon August 11, and the ship sailed at 3 p. m. that day.—Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.

### STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

Official reports of stocks of provisions on hand at various centres at the close of business on September 29, 1906, compared with similar stocks a year ago, are as follows:

#### KANSAS CITY.

	Sept. 30, 1906.	Sept. 30, 1905.
Mess pork, bbls. ....	388	32
Other kinds pork, bbls. ....	1,335	1,041
P. S. lard contract, tes. ....	3,529	643
Other kinds lard, tes. ....	6,322	3,168
Short rib middles, lbs. ....	5,218,900	1,879,900
Ex. S. rib middles, lbs. ....	1,914,500	.....
Short clear middles, lbs. ....	1,025,200	177,400
Extra S. C. middles, lbs. ....	2,614,000	6,383,900
Long clear middles, lbs. ....	75,800	55,000
Dry salt shoulders, lbs. ....	1,158,300	1,150,400
D. S. bellies, lbs. ....	1,497,100	2,334,600
S. P. shoulders, lbs. ....	385,300	160,600
S. P. hams, lbs. ....	9,598,600	9,916,200
S. P. bellies, lbs. ....	2,904,900	2,114,200
S. P. Cal. ham, lbs. ....	2,587,100	2,914,600
S. P. skinned hams, lbs. ....	2,209,100	2,198,900
Other cut meat, lbs. ....	3,091,900	3,824,600
Total cut meats, lbs. ....	34,280,700	33,110,300

#### Live Hogs.

	Sept., 1906.	Sept., 1905.
Received .....	140,899	142,875
Shipped .....	3,687	1,427
Driven out .....	135,902	142,505
Average weight .....	211	207

#### SOUTH OMAHA.

	Sept. 29, 1906.	Sept. 30, 1905.
Mess pork, bbls. ....	50	7
Other kinds bbl. pork. ....	1,716	984

P. S. lard contract, tes. ....	126	239
Other kinds lard, tes. ....	669	331
Short rib middles, lbs. ....	2,941,556	878,418
Short clear middles, lbs. ....	371,576	162,404
Extra S. C. middles, lbs. ....	2,259,709	6,201,850
Extra S. R. middles, lbs. ....	2,608,536	4,633,853
Long clear middles, lbs. ....	.....	8,727
Dry salt shoulders, lbs. ....	648,626	368,414
S. P. shoulders, lbs. ....	658,953	362,427
S. P. hams, lbs. ....	5,871,774	6,095,160
D. S. bellies, lbs. ....	2,016,668	2,266,675
S. P. bellies, lbs. ....	1,680,717	1,175,140
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lbs. ....	1,681,421	1,671,804
S. P. skinned hams, lbs. ....	2,890,177	2,644,393
Other cut meats, lbs. ....	2,459,788	1,649,628

Total cut meats, lbs. .... 26,089,501 28,118,893

#### Live Hogs.

	Sept., 1906.	Sept., 1905.
Received .....	129,917	123,128
Shipped .....	15,902	11,336
Driven out .....	114,015	112,230
Average weight .....	253	245

#### ST. JOSEPH.

	Sept. 29, 1906.	Sept. 30, 1905.
Other kinds pork, bbls. ....	830	685
P. S. lard contract, tes. ....	3,833	1,095
Other kinds lard, tes. ....	558	777
Short rib middles, lbs. ....	5,312,502	3,188,104
Short clear middles, lbs. ....	999,568	359,392
Extra S. C. middles, lbs. ....	1,615,531	5,271,141
Ex. S. rib middles, lbs. ....	3,196,414	2,000,662
Long clear middles, lbs. ....	75,455	16,459
Dry salt shoulders, lbs. ....	157,102	220,073
S. P. hams, lbs. ....	4,689,874	5,581,301
S. P. shoulders, lbs. ....	125,276	238,817
D. S. bellies, lbs. ....	2,167,141	2,117,024
S. P. bellies, lbs. ....	1,114,135	1,576,092
S. P. Cal. hams, lbs. ....	1,556,846	1,170,665
S. P. skinned hams, lbs. ....	1,733,095	1,358,278
Other cut meat, lbs. ....	5,340,624	2,490,396

Total cut meats, lbs. .... 28,083,563 25,588,404

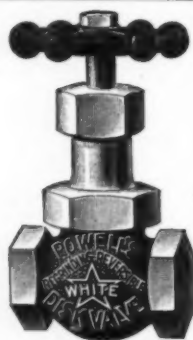
#### Live Hogs.

	Sept., 1906.	Sept., 1905.
Received .....	108,614	92,169
Shipped .....	3,802	4,868
Driven out .....	104,818	87,798
Average weight .....	230	229

#### MILWAUKEE.

	Sept. 29, 1906.	Sept. 30, 1905.
Mess pork, winter p'ked (new), lbs. ....	40	1,296
Mess pork, winter p'ked, lbs. ....	.....	21
Other kinds bbl. pork. ....	2,310	1,393
Prime steam lard contract, tes. ....	206	5,091
Other kinds of lard, tes. ....	693	5,099
Short rib middles, lbs. ....	2,722,870	1,032,497
Extra short rib middles, lbs. ....	575,228	351,252
Short clear middles, lbs. ....	52,448	17,121
Extra short clear middles, lbs. ....	382,549	409,683
Long clear middles, lbs. ....	1,565	16,603
Dry salt shoulders, lbs. ....	63,997	64,925
S. P. shoulders, lbs. ....	128,250	49,850
S. P. hams, lbs. ....	1,738,500	2,591,676
D. S. bellies, lbs. ....	1,537,609	1,116,461
S. P. bellies, lbs. ....	444,520	499,915
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs. ....	693,500	414,776
S. P. skinned hams, lbs. ....	682,340	679,100
Other cuts of meats, lbs. ....	2,851,924	1,375,541

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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in fcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

**Decided Advance in Prices—Increased and Liberal, General, Cash Demands—Improved Foreign Markets Wants—Large Consignments of Lard to Europe—"Shorts" Covering Near Deliveries—Widened Speculation in New Crop Options—Falling Away of Stocks at Packing Points—Well Sustained Hog Prices—Not Large Hog Supplies.**

The hog products markets made a substantial advance in prices at the beginning of the week, and held it very well, with less than the ordinary reactions. The "shorts" were covering freely the October option, particularly of lard.

At this writing (Thursday) there is some reaction to weaker prices for the new crop options, after the full advance before noted. But the "shorts" continued bidding for October lard at stronger prices. There was, however, some taking of profits on the new crop, more particularly January options, and this little pressure to sell caused the moderate modification of firmness.

There have been good full cash demands and liberal consignments of lard to Europe, with increased demands direct to the packing points from Continental sources for the lard. As well, much more confidence than had been shown before recently, in taking meat supplies by the United Kingdom and Continental markets.

The supplies at the packing points had been further reduced, while the general holdings of them by the packers have been of that narrow order that there was substantial reason for just such a rising tendency of prices as had been noted. The advance was, at

times, most marked on the near deliveries, and, as a portion of it, was developed from the "short" interest.

Moreover, the hog supply has been of moderate degree at the packing points, and the prices for it have been well sustained.

Indeed, there is urgent need of a larger hog supply, considering the good rate of consumption of the products, and until it is had it is hard to see how the firmness of the products market could be abated, except from motives of a speculative order.

Concerning the hog supply, it rather looks as if it was in some little degree marketed in September in advance of the usual time. In other words, that the farmers who had been fearing, a few weeks since, further lower prices for hogs as the season wore along for the supply because of an influence from the large corn crop and general prospective crop outlooks, were pushing in September their hog supplies to market, that would have been ordinarily held, in some degree, for marketing in October and November.

This would account for the more recent freer showing of pigs and medium average weights in the livestock receipts at the packing points.

If this feature of the hog supply is further shown, it would appear that the entire products markets could be additionally in the seller's favor.

It is believed that the good cash demands for the products must keep up, indeed that they are likely to be augmented in November.

It will be recollected that there were large delayed cash demands for the products pending the operation of the government inspection law from October 1, and that it is only

within the last few days that these demands had quickened, in full degree, while that they are steadily showing urgency of needs. These demands are not likely to be fully satisfied this side of the new year.

It may be said that there has been an especially urgent demand for lard from the Continental markets, and that there has been a good deal of difficulty in getting the product sufficiently, promptly, for the requirements.

It looks as if Europe needed a full lard supply for the major portion of next season, and that because of this appearance of future needs and the general buoyant near delivery market, that the speculation had become of a more emphatic order even in the new crop options.

However, the most important advance in prices had been, in the early part of the week, in the near deliveries because of the indicated cash position and the nervousness among "shorts," in covering contracts, and while there may be the usual relaxations from buoyancy there is a good deal of confidence in the entire market for the future as well as the near deliveries of both lard and meats.

There is no question but that the home consumption of meats and lard will be for the season somewhat larger than that had last year, considering the break in demands in last season, for two or three months which came with the sensational material floated upon the public mind, from last May.

Our home consumers are well over the trashy material that was put out upon them, at that time, by official and other sources, concerning hog products, and there is now not only the ordinarily regular home consumption of them, but, as well, there is the steady en-

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# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The foreign markets continue strong, and they have made another small advance in prices for the week.

The London sale on Wednesday showed 3d. higher prices, with 500 casks sold out of 700 casks offered.

There are still unsupplied demands from the Continental upon the United Kingdom markets, and it is found that the general fairly full supplies of the tallow, the English markets are now getting are barely sufficient to meet needs, particularly as the manufactured goods trading upon the English markets, as well as in most of the Continental markets is of a highly gratifying, in volume, order.

Indeed, it may be said that the consumption of raw material supplies all over Europe is of exceptionally full degree, and that there are insufficient supplies of the materials that give body to the manufactured goods, however plenty some of the oils, for soapmaking, may be, although that even some of the oils are not in abundant supply in the abroad markets, notably cottonseed oil and some of the nut oils, because of the winding up of the old season's supplies of them, with only the beginning of the new crop season.

The high prices for cocoanut oil show the supply and demand basis for that class of stock.

The full prices for cottonseed oil in this country, and correspondingly so in Europe, with the fact that it will take the productions of the next two months of the cotton oil to give an ordinary supply of it for sale, emphasizes the position of some of the principal soapmaking products.

Even the linseed market position of Europe has hardened, for the week, on increased needs of the seed for consumption.

All of these features would seemingly point to a good deal of confidence for the near future of general raw material supplies.

Nevertheless, when some of the demand for tallow is abated upon the English markets from those Continental sources which are now hurrying to get supplies of it forward before the close of their inland navigation, we look for a slacker tendency of the situation in Europe and less demands thence for the tallow supplies upon our markets.

The tallow markets in this country have been well sustained for the week, without showing an actual advance in prices.

There is some, but lessened, demand for supplies here from the foreign markets, partly because of an apprehension that supplies could not be got forward to some of the Continental markets in time, but as well from the fact that there had been so large a supply taken out of this market through the for some time before export demands that the amounts held here of the desirable grades for export are a good deal narrowed and are offered with a good deal reserve and check trading.

Our home soapmakers are steady, but not particularly urgent buyers, and have met the prices of the previous week steadily.

The compound makers are not as vigorous buyers of tallow as usual because of their shortened supplies of cotton oil, with no great desire among them to do a large business in compound lard until they are able to get cottonseed oil supplies more freely.

The New York city hoghead tallow is at 5½c., as the basis of the last sale, which would be further paid. The weekly contract deliveries will be made at 5½c.

The New York city, in tierces, is held at 5¾c., and the special lots of it at 6@6½c., with further sales at 6c., for about 500 tes.

The city edible tallow has had further sales at 6¼c. for 200 tes., and is held firmly at that.

Country made tallow is sold up close to its arrival, with a not large supply at any time. The sales are 275,000 pounds at 5½@5¾c., as to quality, and special lots at more money.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The market has not varied, for the week, as ruling firm at 9½c. in New York, at which price 400,000 pounds were sold. Chicago quotes at 9½@9¾c., and has sold two car lots at 9½c.

Because of the high prices for cottonseed oil and the cost of the stearine, the prices

of compound lard were recently advanced, but there is no marked disposition to sell the compound lard ahead as freely as it is required at the prices, because of the scarcity and high prices of cottonseed oil and the late bulging pure lard market.

There seem to be large unsatisfied demands everywhere for fats, and yet the raw material markets are in that position statistically that the trading in the manufactured goods is not moving as fast as desired.

**LARD STEARINE.**—There are scant supplies and moderate demands. Quoted at 10½c. nominal.

**COTTONSEED STEARINE.**—Market is, as yet, more or less a waiting one for a definite price on larger supplies. About 5c. per pound, equal to about 37½c. per gallon, quoted for December delivery.

**GREASE.**—There is a better supply on sale, as there is less demand from the soapmakers, and only moderate export interest. Quotations, yellow at 4¾@5c.; bone at 4¾@5¼c.; house at 4¾@5¼c.; choice white at 5¾@5½c.; "B" white at 5¼c.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—Supply on offer is moderate, with prices well sustained. Quotations: Yellow at 5¾c.; white at 6c.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—The advanced prices of the previous week are well sustained, with strong foreign markets. Cochin at 9@9¼c. for spot, 8½@8¾c. for November shipment, and Ceylon at 8c. for spot; October and November shipment 7½@7¾c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—An ordinary distributing business and steady prices. Quotations: 20 cold test at 88@90c.; 40 test at 66c.; 30 test at 80c.; dark at 40c.

**LARD OIL.**—There are increased demands from manufacturers and a strong market. Prime quoted at 69@72c.

**PALM OIL.**—In light supply and firm in price. Red at 6c. Lagos at 6¾@6½c.

**OLEO OIL.**—Increased demand, good consumption and strong prices. Rotterdam quotes at 55 florins. New York quotes at 9¼c. Low grades at 6c.

**CORN OIL** has freer demands with firm prices. Quoted at \$4.25@4.35.

### PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Visitors: Herbert M. Gibson, Manchester, England; Daniel Derrey, Paris; F. Kerling, L. C. Doggett, P. H. Lindstrom, W. W. Graves, Chicago; W. H. Murray, Cincinnati.

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The effect of the recent storms in the South on the cottonseed crop is not as serious as mill men regard it, according to Edwin Lehman Johnson, of Memphis. Mr. Johnson believes that the situation is a very serious one, however, and that it will require quick and intelligent co-operation among planters ginners and cottonseed oil mills to secure the best results under the trying circumstances. He cautions the ginners particularly against turning dust, dirt, trash and other foreign substances from the cotton into the seed, because these foreign substances cause seed to heat, and at the same time he urges the oil mills not to reduce the price of seed to such a level that it will not be profitable for the planters to prepare their seed for the use of the mills.

Mr. Johnson has made an exhaustive study of the effect of the recent rainfall on the seed crop in Valley territory and has presented the results of his investigation in a letter addressed to W. P. Battle, president of the Memphis Merchants' Exchange, whose membership is made up largely of cottonseed products interests. He sets forth in this communication that he made use of the three following classes of seed: Not germinated; germinated, but still in the hull, and germinated and foliated and chiefly outside of the hull. His results are thus summarized:

(a) Seed wet but not germinated: Moisture, 44.5 per cent; oil in meats, 38.8 per cent.  
(b) Seeds germinated, rootlets  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 inch: Moisture, 55.2 per cent; oil in meats, 37.8 per cent.

(c) Seed germinated, foliated and chiefly out of the hull. Such seed as this would never pass the gin or be received by the oil mill: Moisture, 70 per cent; oil in meats, 32.9 per cent.

Meats to ton in (a), 1,118 pounds oil, dry basis, 57.8 gallons; corrected to 10 per cent moisture in meats, 52.5 gallons; corrected to 20 per cent moisture in meats, 46.27 gallons.

Meats to ton in (b), 1,045 pounds; oil, dry basis, 52.67 gallons; corrected to 10 per cent moisture in meats, 47.41 gallons; corrected to 20 per cent moisture in meats, 42.15 gallons.

In conclusion, he says: "There seems to be, therefore, in such germinated seed as are likely to reach the oil mills a loss in round figures of some 50 pounds of meal and five gallons of oil a ton. The products are off-grade from all three classes of seed, and unless the seed are well cared for at the gins, the loss in yield will be much greater than this, and I therefore respectfully suggest a meeting of the cottonseed products trade and the passage of a resolution urgently requesting planters and ginners to use extraordinary precautions in caring for the seed ginned and in keeping all dirt and foreign matter, which greatly increase the danger of heating, out of the seed."

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4th Edition Western Union and Lieber.CABLE ADDRESS  
"COTTON OIL," Louisville.**TWENTY CENT TAX ON COTTON MEAL.**

Cottonseed oil mills in Mississippi are much disturbed, according to dispatches, over the discovery that the new code, by an oversight, places a tax on cottonseed meal of twenty cents per ton. There is some question as to whether the tax applies to all meal, or whether it applies only to meal used in manufacturing fertilizer. While there is some difference of opinion on this point, many authorities are holding that the tax is general and applies to feed meal as well as to that used in fertilizers.

The tax is clearly an oversight, and was not the intention of the legislature. It comes about through the unintentional omission of a clause in the old law which exempted all cotton products from the operation of the law. In bringing forward the old fertilizer law into the new code and in modifying some of the provisions thereof, this exempting clause got left out in some way, and the omission was only recently discovered by the State chemist, who has been sending out circulars to the mills calling their attention to the new tax on meal.

Many of the mills are complaining bitterly about the tax, and some of them contend that they will not pay it. The provision cannot be remedied until the next legislature meets, and in the meantime it will work somewhat of a hardship and add to the cost of fertilizers, as the tax will, of course, be included in the selling price by the manufacturers.

**NEW COTTON OIL CORPORATION.**

The Portsmouth Cotton Oil Refining Corporation has bought the entire refining plant and cooperage plant, with all accessories, of the Oliver Refining Co., also all its tank cars and storage tanks in which 35,000 bbls. of oil can be stored. It has a refining capacity of 1,000 bbls. a day, and is located right outside of Norfolk, in Portsmouth, Norfolk County, Va. It is capitalized with \$50,000 common stock, \$100,000 accumulative 8 per cent preferred stock and \$100,000 6 per cent

bonds, or a total of \$250,000. Its officers are John Aspegren, president; Louis Rosenstein, vice-president; Adolf Aspegren, secretary and treasurer.

William Butler, formerly with Southern Cotton Oil Co., New York, has been selected as manager of the corporation in Norfolk, and E. C. Baker, formerly with the American Cotton Oil Company's refinery at Guttenberg, N. J., has been appointed refiner. The corporation has also employed F. U. Mason-gill, who for years was with the Holmes Company, Norfolk, as manager of the cooperage department and assistant manager of the refinery. Aspegren & Co., New York, have been appointed domestic and foreign sales agents of the company.

**FIELDS FOR INDUSTRIES.**

The Southern Railway has particulars from various points along its lines in eight Southern States concerning opportunities for various industries. Early crops this year made a fine showing, and late crops promise equally well, all of which means a continuance of business. The success attending all forms of manufacturing enterprises is being felt everywhere in the South, and there is strong desire in each community to secure its share of industrial prosperity. Raw material is abundant in the South. It has the finest forests of useful woods, the largest beds of coal, iron, and clay, and almost unlimited water power. There are openings for wood and iron working plants, canning factories, cold storage concerns, mills of various kinds, as well as mercantile houses. Persons looking for investments or locations for manufacturing plants—in many instances where local capital can be secured to share in the enterprise—can write M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent of the Southern Railway, Washington, D. C., and they will be given prompt attention.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through the "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.



# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

**Important Turns in Prices—Largely a Cotton Crop Weather Market—Less Export Trading—Statistical Position Still Favoring Selling Interests—The Market Chiefly a Speculative One.**

As in cotton so in cottonseed oil, the weather conditions over the cotton belt change the market prices daily as concerns the influence of speculation upon trading.

Even the near deliveries of the cotton oil, those for October and November, which could rest secure upon statistical positions, as favoring selling interests, yet they, naturally, take a portion of any violent turns in prices that come up on the later deliveries direct from speculation and the weather features that affect it.

The cotton trade is about as much in the dark concerning the degree of damage to the cotton crop by the late violent storm in the Southwest, as it was in the previous week, and it will have to depend more upon the next government report of the cotton crop condition than upon such news as it gets in a private way from its constituency at the South.

It is a fair inference that if the cotton crop had been damaged in the Southwest from the storm to the extent that was talked of by speculative sources, and by which prices for the staple were forced up, that the trade here would have been deluged with news of it, and that the situation would not be left, as it is now, under a feeling of uncertainty as to the degree of the damage while doing essentially guessing upon it.

There is no question but that there is a large quantity of rain damaged cotton and poor conditioned seed, and that the mills are having hard work, just now, to get the seed for the make of prime crude oil in

sufficient degree for deliveries of it upon contracts. Therefore, there is good reason for scant offerings of crude oil for October delivery, with the strong prices for it, as compared with values for the later deliveries.

But it is equally clear that the crop weather had, essentially all over the South, after the storm and up to Tuesday of this week, had been exceptionally fine for the cotton crop, and that a good deal of apprehended mischief to the cotton crop could be modified.

But at the close of Tuesday's market for cotton and cotton oil, and then again on Wednesday a cold wave was reported working down in some sections of the cotton belt. There was, then, fear that killing frost would appear in some of the Southwest sections, and even up as far as Alabama and Georgia. The cotton and cotton oil markets became sensitive at once in prices, but more particularly the cotton market.

Until the cotton crop can be depended upon, its volume, and as a killing frost would settle it, neither the cotton or oil markets can be figured upon definitely.

In looking over the weather map, at this writing, it strikes us that the cotton belt will be reached only here and there by the cold wave, and that it is not likely to be severe enough except in a very limited section for very marked damage to the cotton crop. This, however, does not preclude the probability that speculators will work the respective market situations for all that they will stand for from possibilities, or allegedly so, and Wednesday's cotton market, particularly, was an exciting one, with a sharp bulge in prices, although that the oil market was then only slightly affected.

On Thursday, however, it was a "cold

weather map," killing frosts were over Tennessee, and some sections of Georgia. Light, but possibly not materially damaging frosts, were in Alabama and in the Mississippi Valley. The Carolinas were all right in weather conditions on first despatches; but late in the day there were official probabilities of frost even in the Carolinas. A good deal of damage had been done the crop in the Carolinas by the rains in September, and it is to be doubted, as we have before remarked, that they will produce as much cotton as they produced last year. The Texas crop is, in our opinion, securely a big one. Louisiana, Arkansas and some other sections promise larger yields than those of last year.

Thursday's cotton market advanced at the opening fully 20 points, by reason of the weather news; and cotton oil upon that day was momentarily stronger, for the same reason; but both cotton and cotton oil soon eased up in prices, as it was doubted that much damage had been done by such frosts as had been had. There were as well freer selling orders from the South. Later in the day, however, cotton was again soaring and cotton oil was at least firm, on the official report of the frost weather extending to the Carolinas and some other sections.

But whatever the course of the speculative market, as considering prices for the deliveries after November, as depending wholly upon the speculative temper, and as it is guided by the cotton crop news, it must be considered that spot oil and the rest of October delivery, as well as the November delivery, are well situated statistically for selling interests, and that, indeed, the seed situation is a serious one for these early deliveries of the oil, but more particularly for the October delivery of it.

There is, however, likely to be plenty of

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It is easier for us to prove to you that there ARE advantages, by FILLING AN ORDER, than by writing volumes of arguments.

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The benefit will be mutual.

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(Our "SNOWFLAKE" is unequalled for cooking purposes)

ASK FOR PRICES

**Kentucky Refining Co.,**  
Louisville, Ky., U. S. A.

prime seed for the season entire. The supply of the seed to be had just now is of that restricted order, that the mills are steadily a good deal exercised over the near oil supply position, while they are very unwilling to entertain bids for the crude oil that call for an October or early November delivery of it.

As the old season went out with closely sold up supplies of the oil, with the consumers now holding much less than their usual accumulated supplies of it at this time, there is reason to believe that not only all of the October productions but the supply for November, as well, will be needed to fill in holes everywhere that have been dug by the steady active consumption of the oil.

Besides, a considerable amount of the oil is due in foreign markets all through October and November, both of the soap and edible grades.

The great scarcity of the bleaching grade is apparent over the Western and Eastern markets, and the compound makers are willing to pay almost any high price to get it.

There has, however, been less export demand for the oil, for the week. It looks as if the foreign markets were disconcerted by the variable markets in this country; therefore that they are inclined to bide developments of news concerning the cotton crop, and as feeling that prices for the oil, whether they are higher or lower, as the issue of the extent of the cotton crop is had, that there then will be, at least, something to depend upon, instead of the feverish condition of affairs as at present.

There is little question but that the foreign markets, as essentially most other consuming sources, are looking for ultimately lower prices, however that the near future may show erratic tendencies, or that the near future prices, on the scarcity of the oil, may cause a good deal of confidence on the October and November deliveries and widen the influence, temporarily, to the later deliveries, however lower the later deliveries may become afterwards.

The fact that there is, for the week, lessened export demand for the oil, is without the usual influence upon prices for it, and because of the present scant supply of the oil and, as well, on account of the seed position. The greater factor of speculation appears to be based upon cotton crop news.

But very soon, now, the cotton oil market will depend more upon its direct features of supply and demand.

The compound makers are buying wherever they can, yet find themselves greatly restricted in making contracts ahead for the manufactured goods, because of the present, and otherwise, near future oil supply position.

The speculative market for the cotton oil in New York had shown a long line of "longs" up to Monday, who had been buying extensively up to that time. But with the fine crop weather on Monday there was large unloading and, as well, selling "short," by which the market prices broke, upon that day, fully  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. per gallon on November and later deliveries and about  $1\frac{1}{4}$ c. on October. The subsequent reactions to better prices are referred to elsewhere in this report.

The "shorts" began covering freely on the subsequent reaction.

The crude oil prices at the mills are vari-

able. There was early in the week a little more of a disposition to sell the crude oil by the mills for November and later deliveries, more particularly for November. It is well understood that as high as 31c. was paid for crude oil for prompt delivery, and  $27\frac{1}{2}$ c. was then the prevailing price for November and December deliveries together, and in Texas about 28c. for October. Later in the week the market became even more irregular and there was an all around feeling to wait for news as to a cotton crop damage by the cold weather. Some bids, however, were being reduced, but the higher prices quoted were asked. At this writing there are sales of crude, in tanks, in Texas, at 26 to 27c. for November delivery, and  $25\frac{1}{2}$ @26c. for December.

The seed position is too irregular and indefinite to attempt quoting it. The mills which have October crude oil to deliver would pay full prices for prime seed. These prices could not, of course, prevail for more than a limited time. But the desire to get prime seed on the indicated urgent needs of the oil through October and November, more particularly October, will make seed prices of a more arbitrary order than they could stand for at a later period of the season when there will be a normal supply of prime seed. After all whatever happens to the cotton crop, from this along, from weather conditions, the fact remains there is assured a very sizable cotton crop, in excess of that had in the previous year. Moreover, there is nothing, as yet, developed to assume the cotton crop is less than a 12,000,000 bale one, while it may be materially greater than that if it turns out that the present cold snap has done little damage.

But for the off grade seed supplies which constitute most of the offerings, just now, to the mills, on account of the much less oil than usual produced from these seed supplies, the mills are compelled to offer low prices for them. Some of the seed is of that inferior quality that not more than 26 or 28 gallons per ton can be produced from it; and the low price that the mills could afford for that class of seed is apparent.

#### New York Transactions.

The latest sales on Friday of last week were 300 bbls. prime yellow October 30c.; 5,700 bbls. November  $36\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 300 do.  $36\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 1,200 December 35c.; 1,300 January  $34\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 100 do.  $34\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 200 March  $34\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 400 May  $34\frac{1}{4}$ c. These sales are put in so that the advance which happened in prices on the succeeding day (Saturday, 6) is made clear, and it shows fully  $1\frac{1}{4}$ c. rise on November and  $\frac{3}{4}$ @1c. on the other months, as follows: October at  $40\frac{3}{4}$ @41c. and sales of 200 bbls. 41c.; November,  $37\frac{1}{2}$ @ $37\frac{3}{4}$ c.; December  $35\frac{3}{4}$ @ $36\frac{1}{4}$ c.; January  $34\frac{3}{4}$ @ $35\frac{1}{4}$ c.; March  $34\frac{3}{4}$ @ $35\frac{1}{4}$ c.; May  $34\frac{3}{4}$ @35c.

On Monday there was a big break in prices, the decline amounting to fully  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c., with liberal selling of "longs" and orders to sell by the South, and as based upon fine weather for the cotton crop. Sales 100 October  $40\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 100 do. 40c.; 400 do.  $39\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 100 November 37c.; 100 do.  $36\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 300 do.  $36\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 300 do. 35c.; 300 do.  $35\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 100 do.  $35\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 200 December  $35\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 400 do.  $35\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 200 do. 35c.; 500 do.  $34\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 100 do.  $34\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 200 do. 34c.; 400 do.  $33\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 1,800 do.  $33\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 1,300 do.  $33\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 200 January  $34\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 200 do. 34c.; 100 do.  $33\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 1,300 do.  $33\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 500

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do. 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 100 do. 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 800 do. 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 100 March 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 600 do. 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 1,100 do. 32c.; 200 do. 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 200 May 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 400 do. 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 300 do. 35c.

On Tuesday the market opened easier, but it was clear that the degree of weakness for the moment was about used up, and later in the day on some scare in the cotton market from the fear that a cold wave forming would spread to the cotton belt prices were stronger. Sales 100 bbls. October 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 200 bbls. do 40c.; closing at 40@40 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 900 bbls. November 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 500 bbls. do 35c.; 200 do. 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 100 do. 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 400 do. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 200 do. 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., closing at 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @35 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 300 December 33c.; 1,400 do. 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 100 do. 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 900 do. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., closing 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ @33 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 400 January 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 500 do. 33c.; 200 do. 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., closing at 33@33 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 400 March 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., closing 33@33 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; May closed at 33@33 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

On Wednesday the market for a few minutes at the opening was a trifle stronger because the cotton market had been sensitive to the cold weather news, but became very quiet and a little slacker. Sales on the first "call" and immediately after it (October 40@41c.) 600 bbls. November 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 600 do. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 300 December 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 100 do. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 100 January 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 300 do. 33c.; 200 May 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. On the second "call" there was a slightly easier feeling, with 700 bbls. December sold at 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 400 bbls. do. 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; also 100 bbls. January at 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. and 300 bbls. do. at 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. On the last "call" the tone was firmer, with a partial advance of  $\frac{1}{4}$ c., but not much trading and a desire to await cotton crop news. Sales 100 bbls. October 40c.; last "call" prices: November 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @35 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; December 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ @34c.; January 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ @33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; March 33@33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and May 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ @33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

On Thursday, the market opened  $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c. higher on the frost scare, but soon eased up; sales at noon: 400 bbls. October, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; November, 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ @36 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 100 December, 34c.; 800 January, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 500 March, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 200 May, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 3,000 do., 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. On the "second" call, the tone was a little steadier; sales of 500 December, 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 100 do., 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 600 January, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 200 May, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 100 October, 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 300 November, 36c.; 300 do., 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; last "call" prices firm; October, 40@40 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; November, 36@36 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; December, 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ @34 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; January, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ @33 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; March, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ @33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; May, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ @33 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

(Continued on page 40.)

## CABLE MARKETS

### Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Oct. 11.—Cottonseed oil market is very strong. Quote November and December deliveries of butter oil at 31 florins; off oil, 27 florins., and prime summer yellow at 28 $\frac{3}{4}$  florins.

### Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Oct. 11.—Cottonseed oil market is steady at 54 $\frac{1}{2}$  francs for November and December deliveries of off oil.

### Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Oct. 11.—Cottonseed oil market is firm, without activity. Quote off summer yellow 45 $\frac{1}{4}$  marks; prime summer yellow at 46 $\frac{1}{4}$  marks; butter oil, 50 marks for November and December deliveries.

### Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

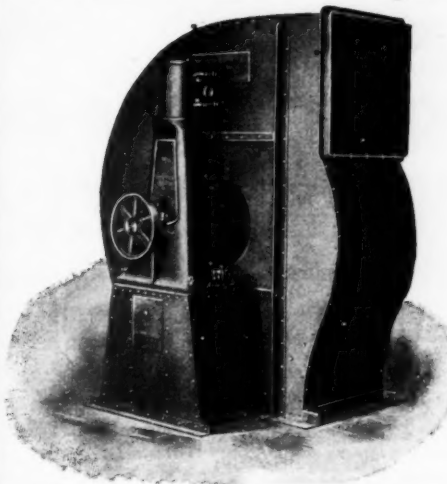
Marseilles, Oct. 11.—Cottonseed oil market is steady, with little interest shown on part of buyers. Quote winter oil at 60 francs; prime summer yellow at 55 francs for November to April deliveries.

### Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Oct. 11.—Cottonseed oil market is very firm at 22s. for prime summer yellow and 21s. for off grade.

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## SOUTHERN MARKETS

### Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 11.—Market quiet; trading light; 27c. bid for October, 26c. for November, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for December. Meal, \$23.50, loose. Cake, \$21 f. o. b. at mill.

### New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, Oct. 11.—Prime crude is barely steady at 28c. for October, 26c. for November; offerings increasing. Spot meal firm at \$29.50, long ton, ship's side, sacked. Cake \$28.25. Hulls firmer, \$4.50 loose; \$6.50 sacked at New Orleans. Weather favorable.

### Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Oct. 11.—Crude oil 29c. for October; December and January, 27c. Mills are afraid to sell. Meal \$25 at Atlanta. Hulls \$6, loose.

### Kansas City.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Oct. 11.—The cotton oil market is strong, stimulated by short covering against unfilled contracts; prompt shipment sold at 28@29c.; October at 28c., and November at 26@27c. f. o. b. at mills; December and January sold at 25@25 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

## COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

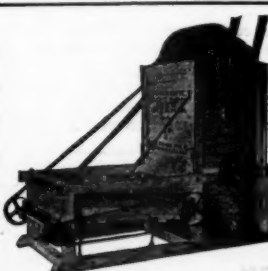
New York, Oct. 11.—The first part of the past week showed fast advances every day under excited buying from all quarters. A reaction, however, took place Monday, and

same was much more violent as it carried prices down in one day as much as 3c. per gallon on certain deliveries. These low prices, however, did not last. The frightened holders who were willing to sacrifice their oil at such prices found ready buyers and by the time they got through selling they found the market up again 1@1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. On the first bulge the market sold up to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for November, 36c. for December and 35c. for the January to May deliveries, where it closed on Saturday. On Monday and Tuesday it dropped down to 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for November, 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for December, 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for January, 32c. for March, and 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for May. Since then the market has now gotten back one-half of what it lost and seems to be slowly but surely regaining the remainder of the loss.

The situation is one of unusual interest. Those crude oil mills that sold early crude are up against it, not being able to fill their contracts. The refiners are even worse off as they have sold refined oil for early delivery against these purchases of early crude which they expected would be shipped. Now many mills have laid down on their contracts and the refined oil has to be bought back at tremendously high prices. The poor quality of the greater part of the crude oil adds to the trouble and it will be a while before it gets cleared up.

The outlook seems to be for a steady to strong market. Produce Exchange prices at 12:30 to-day were as follows:

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, October, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. sales; November, 36c. sales; December, 34c. sales; January, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. sales; March 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. sales; May, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. sales. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 44c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 43c.; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 22s. 6d.



## SCIENTIFIC COTTON-SEED CLEANER

This machine receives the seed from the Sand Reel and removes all material destructive to Linter Saws, such as Sand Pebbles, Coal, Metal, etc. Built in sizes from 40 to 100 tons capacity a day.

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**Produce Exchange**

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EXCHANGE FOR**

## FUTURE DELIVERY

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### COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Last week under this head the exports of cottonseed oil, by an error of the printer, were made to read "for the week ending September 26, 1906." They should have read "for the week ending October 4, 1906."

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending October 11, 1906, for the period since September 1, 1906, and for the same period of 1905 were as follows:

Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1906.	Same period, 1905.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway .....	—	5	50
Acajutla, Salvador .....	—	4	—
Alexandria, Egypt .....	—	55	336
Antwerp, Belgium .....	—	605	1,350
Ascunson, Venezuela .....	—	20	—
Barbados, West Indies .....	—	42	172
Bridgetown, West Indies .....	—	24	—
Bristol, England .....	25	25	—
Buenos Aires, Argentine Rep. .....	113	204	826
Cape Town, Cape Colony .....	—	33	659
Cayenne, French Guiana .....	—	77	61
Christiania, Norway .....	200	475	530
Christiansund, Norway .....	—	25	—
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela .....	4	4	6
Colon, Panama .....	31	70	81
Conakey, Africa .....	—	10	92
Corinto, Nicaragua .....	8	14	8
Cork, Ireland .....	—	30	—
Delagoa Bay, East Africa .....	—	19	—
Demarara, British Guiana .....	—	311	282
Dunedin, New Zealand .....	—	37	—
Fort de France, West Indies .....	—	86	—
Galatz, Roumania .....	100	100	925
Genoa, Italy .....	100	299	1,375
Georgetown, British Guiana .....	—	9	—
Gibraltar, Spain .....	—	55	492
Gothenberg, Sweden .....	100	200	295
Granada, Spain .....	—	21	—
Guadeloupe, West Indies .....	—	144	—
Hamburg, Germany .....	440	540	910
Havana, Cuba .....	11	72	701
Havre, France .....	260	315	1,700
Kingston, West Indies .....	83	309	293
Konigsberg, Germany .....	—	50	300
La Guaira, Venezuela .....	4	33	8
Leghorn, Italy .....	—	100	299
Liverpool, England .....	100	481	320
London, England .....	—	121	330
Malta, Island of .....	23	76	195
Manchester, England .....	50	50	25
Marseilles, France .....	799	6,049	4,885
Martinique, West Indies .....	—	94	407
Matanzas, West Indies .....	—	16	6
Montevideo, Uruguay .....	310	386	410
Nuevitas, Cuba .....	—	14	—
Panama, Panama .....	—	15	—
Port Antonio, Jamaica .....	—	6	70
Port au Prince, West Indies .....	—	5	—
Port Limon, Costa Rica .....	4	59	—
Port Natal, Cape Colony .....	—	39	—
Puerto Plata, San Domingo .....	120	120	—
Rio Janeiro, Brazil .....	212	733	115
Rosario, Argentine Republic .....	—	119	—

Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	1,525	1,125
St. Kitts, West Indies .....	—	52	—
Sanchez, San Domingo .....	—	213	—
Santiago, Cuba .....	—	117	10
Shanghai, China .....	—	14	—
Staranger, Norway .....	—	100	74
Stettin, Germany .....	100	1,240	610
Tampico, Mexico .....	—	6	—
Trieste, Austria .....	100	100	3,085
Trinidad, Island of .....	19	42	42
Valetta, Maltese Island .....	—	25	—
Valparaiso, Chili .....	118	1,133	154
Venice, Italy .....	350	475	1,000
Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	—	22	26
Total .....	3,793	17,875	24,610

#### From New Orleans.

Genoa, Italy .....	50	50	—
Hamburg, Germany .....	60	260	1,210
Havana, Cuba .....	115	243	108
Liverpool, England .....	—	10	1,170
Marseilles, France .....	—	1,000	—
Rotterdam, Holland .....	1,650	1,650	2,182
Trieste, Austria .....	50	50	—
Total .....	1,925	3,263	4,670

#### From Galveston.

Hamburg, Germany .....	—	500	—
London, England .....	500	500	—
Rotterdam, Holland .....	500	500	—
Total .....	1,000	1,500	—

#### From Baltimore.

Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	200	—
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#### From Savannah.

Bremen, Germany .....	—	703	—
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	4,287	6,239
Total .....	—	5,080	6,239

#### From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany .....	—	100	—
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	200	50
Total .....	—	300	50

#### From all Other Ports.

Canada .....	250	1,884	796
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#### Recapitulation.

From New York .....	3,793	17,875	24,610
From New Orleans .....	1,925	3,263	4,670
From Galveston .....	1,000	1,500	—
From Baltimore .....	—	200	—
From Savannah .....	—	5,080	6,239
From Newport News .....	—	300	50
From all other ports .....	250	1,884	796
Total .....	6,997	30,102	36,365

### TEXAS COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Texas, Oct. 6.—The very serious damage to the cotton crop, reported to be from 20 to 50 per cent in some sections of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas from the recent storm and continued rains, has materially interfered with the operations of the oil mills of those states and caused a decided

demand and improvement in prices in our territory, especially for nearby months. Weather conditions with us are favorable.

Our market early in the week, or before the storm, was a slow, waiting one, when October oil sold at 24½ cents. Since then the market has steadily improved, with liberal sales throughout the week, closing with sales at 28 for October and first half November and all November and December at 27.

October oil about exhausted with considerable November sold. Loose cake, \$21.00 to \$21.50 per short ton, f. o. b. mill. Meal, \$23.25 to \$23.50 per short ton, f. o. b. mill. Linters, nominal, 2¼ to 3 cents, according to grade. Hulls, nominal. No inquiry for feeders, but sales to wagons made at mills at \$4.00 to \$5.00 per ton in retail way. Seed marketing liberally at \$10.00 to \$11.00 f. o. b. (Latest market quotations in special dispatch on page 31.)

### COTTONSEED PRODUCTS EXHIBITS.

The bureau of publicity of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association is making a success of its efforts to raise funds for an exhibit of cotton seed products and demonstrations of their use at the coming Dallas and San Antonio fairs. Mills and others interested have contributed liberally, but the bureau is still short of the funds necessary to make the exhibits on the scale desired. The intention is to prove to the public by demonstrations at these fairs the real value of cotton oil and cotton seed flour as food products, and it is to the advantage not only of mill owners and refiners, but of brokers, machinery and supply dealers and others whose success is bound up with the success of the industry, to see these efforts succeed. Jo W. Allison of Ennis, Tex., chairman of the bureau, is receiving contributions for this purpose, and his connection with the enterprise is a sufficient guarantee that the money will be spent to the best advantage.

### CANTRELL LEAVES WILLIAMS-FLASH.

William R. Cantrell, of the Williams-Flash Co., New York, has gone into the cottonseed oil commission business on his own account, having resigned his position as secretary of the company.

**JULIAN FIELD**  
Broker in Cottonseed Products,  
Fuller's Earth and Fer-  
tilizing Materials  
ATLANTA, GA.

**W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,**  
Merchandise Brokers  
AND DEALERS IN  
Cotton Seed Products  
32 N. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.

**JULIUS DAVIDSON**  
Broker and Commission Merchant  
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS  
COTTONSEED OIL  
302 and 308 Kemper Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

# HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The market continues easy, particularly on branded hides, which are in chief supply at present, and the rates at which good sized combination sales were effected as noted yesterday show the position of the market. Later reports regarding these combination sales are that the prices secured were 14¼c. for heavy and light Texas, 14¼c. for extreme Texas, 14¼c. for butt brands, 13¾c. for Colorados and 14c. for branded cows from all points. Cattle men report a good supply of cattle, and most tanners believe that there will be plenty of hides, and they expect prices to go gradually lower as hides become longer haired and poorer conditioned. No further sales have been reported of native steers. These last sold at 16¼c. for October salting, but buyers' ideas are not over 16c. for blocks of size, and the market is considered easy at 16¼c. Texas are quotable at 14¼c. for heavy and light, and 14¼c. for extremes as per last sales. Butt brands rule at 14¼c., and Colorados are not considered firm at 13¾c. Branded cows are quotable at 14c. for all points of salting together, and it is doubtful if 14c. would be paid for Chicago salting alone, and some packers are still trying to get 14¼c. for Southwestern points alone. A small packer at an Iowa point has sold his spready native steers at 16¾c. Native cows are slow of sale at the asking price of 15½c., but packers continue to ask that figure, as they have only light quantities on hand. A car of August and September kosher native cows has been sold at 15c. Native bulls are firmly held at 13¼c., and one packer talks 13½c. One big packer has sold his branded bulls ahead at 10½c. to January.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market continues easy, but there is some trading in progress. Dealers are now willing to sell any weights of cows at 14c., and buyers can buy 25 lbs. and up, 40 lbs. and up or 55 lbs. and up at this figure. One sale has been made of three cars of 25-lb. and up cows at 14c., but there is little demand for buffs at this price. There have been four or five cars of all-weight cows sold from outside Western points at 13¾c., selected and delivered at nearby tanneries, and as long as buyers are able to operate on this basis they are not disposed to pay 14c. for Chicago buffs. There is some call for lace leather hides at 14c., but dealers are not anxious to sell all No. 1's alone. Heavy cows are the same as buffs and quotable at 14c., but not firm at that price. Extremes are also quotable at 14c. Heavy steers are easy, but have not been as weak of late as cows. Good lots of heavy steers last sold at 14½c., with buyers bidding 14¼c. for more.

One car of bulls is reported sold at 11½ and 10½c., but other lots are not obtainable at under 11¼c.

**CALFSKINS.**—The market continues firm, but with trading limited, owing to scant offerings. Chicago cities continue to be held at 16½c., and certain choice lots of outside cities are also being held at this, but no sales have as yet been reported at better than 15¼c. Ordinary country skins are bringing 15¼c., and lots containing outside cities 16c. Late receipt kips bring 14¼c., and deacons \$1.10 and 90c. for good lots.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—The market continues firm, with a fairly good demand, and the packer market pretty well cleaned up. Chicago packer pelts are unchanged at \$1.20 for sheep and \$1.12½ to \$1.15 for lambs. The country market is fairly active, with prices ranging all the way from 75c. to \$1.05 for sheep and lambs as to lots. Dry pelts are neglected.

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—It is learned that last sales of Orinocos, amounting to about 800 hides, were made at 27c., duty paid, which is ½c. above previous quotation.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—No further sales have been reported made by regular packers, but a car of outside native steers sold at 15¼c., and a car of Paterson native steers is also reported sold at this figure. Three cars of outside cows are offered at 14¼c., and are slow of sale.

**COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.**—The market on hides is slow and easy. A car of Pennsylvania cows offered here at 13¾c. flat has not been taken. Some New York State cows in car lots have been offered at 13¼c. flat, with most buyers trying to buy at 13¼c. flat. A car of Southern hides, kips and calfskins has been offered here at 11¼c. flat at shipping point. There is still an inquiry here for bulls for shipment to Europe. High prices are being paid for New York City calfskins on account of competitive buying by local collectors. A car of country skins was offered here to-day at \$1.25, \$1.65 and \$1.90, but was not sold. Some outside city skins are being held at \$1.30, \$1.70 and \$1.95. Horsehides are still very strong and active, with choice outside city fronts held at \$3.65 to \$3.70.

**EUROPEAN MARKETS.**—There are offerings here of 66-lb. average French country cows and steers at 12¼c. flat c. i. f., New York in bond, with 3 per cent shrinkage guaranteed. There are no buyers here, however, who will pay this price. The 5,000 German and Austrian horse fronts on spot here are being held higher than when previously quoted, and \$3.25 is now asked for them. This price is considered reasonable as compared with prices on domestic fronts. Some cable advices are that the markets in Europe are not as strong as formerly on cattle hides. No declines have as yet developed, but the advance has been checked. Mail advices from Germany quote horsehides in short supply, and an advance of about 15 per cent. in prices.

## SHEEP LEATHER IN ST. LOUIS.

Schoellkopf & Company, manufacturers of sheep leather, of Buffalo, N. Y., have opened a store at No. 811 Lucas avenue, St. Louis, Mo., under the management of Mr. W. G. C. Kimball, Jr., where their full line of sheep leathers will be carried. Their first shipment included about two carloads of leather.

## CARROLL S. PAGE

HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep Pelts, Tallow, Bones

Wool Puller and Tallow Renderer | Manufacturer of Page's Perfected Poultry Food

## MEAT AND LIVESTOCK TRAFFIC.

Livestock receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, St. Paul and Sioux City during August, according to figures of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, amounted to 3,295,525 head, compared with 3,077,697 received during August, 1905, and 3,010,065 in August, 1904. During the first eight months of the current year receipts of the same character aggregated 26,369,099 head, over a million in excess of corresponding movements in 1905, and more than 3,000,000 greater than in 1904. The total movement was divided as follows: Cattle, 5,518,744 head; calves, 485,433; hogs, 13,770,798; sheep, 6,265,339, and horses and mules, 328,785. Compared with corresponding arrivals in 1904 and 1905, gains were made in all of the classes of animals specified.

East-bound trunk-line movements of provisions from Chicago and Chicago junction points during August amounted to 114,309 tons, while for the year to August 31 they aggregated 954,026 tons. Similar shipments in 1905 were 139,933 tons for the month and 914,835 for the eight months.

Shipments of packinghouse products from Chicago during August totaled 215,208,708 pounds, falling below August, 1905, withdrawals by over 46,000,000 pounds, but exceeding those of August, 1904, by more than 25,000,000 pounds. Like shipments for the first eight months of 1906 amounted to 1,890,644,970 pounds, in contrast with 1,653,211,147 for corresponding months in 1905 and 1,602,522,066 in 1904. Of the different products, canned meats and dressed hogs were the only ones shipped in decreased quantities.

## A WIL(E)Y ANSWER.

A member of the executive committee of the National Wholesale Grocers' Association who attended the recent conference in Washington with Secretary Wilson and Dr. Wiley is reported to have told the Secretary that he was making a brand of mince meat in which no meat was used and asked what he should do in that case. The reply of Mr. Wilson was emphatic. He said: "Put meat in your product. That's all."

## HIDES DOWN!

With Retsof Grushed Rock Salt, receive an honest, thorough cure, because RET-SOF is PURE and because it spreads evenly; hides come up plump and clean.

Your cost of curing is LESS, while the hides bring MORE money per pound.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.  
SCRANTON, PA., or CHICAGO, ILL.

## Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES  
and SKINS would do well  
to Write for Prices to

## U. S. Leather Co.

Country Hide Department,  
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,  
Cor. Cross and Spring Sts.,  
NEWARK, N. J.  
Cleveland Branch,  
Cor. James and Merwin Sts.,  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.  
Cumberland Branch,  
CUMBERLAND, MD.

# Chicago Section

"Betcha billion!" J. J. Hill.

Platt seems to be get-ting his—now.

"Why is a cold storage chicken?" P. J. M.

Who the devil would have thought that of John?

Swift's stock—like the new post office—is "settling."

The A. M. P. A. is getting along very nicely, thanks!

Smulski and also Hanberg are said to be hankering after the banking business.

City water at latest reports was said to be safe—for washing purposes, probably.

At the Illinois State Fair Swift & Company's draft team won first honors, and Armour & Company's second.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 6, averaged 6.05 cents per pound.

The way some of the banqueters at Sir Tummas's blow-out got their lids mixed would suggest they'd been hitting up the hard cider some.

Chicago's annual crime wave has arrived. Cold wave next in order and then some more crime waves. Still there is an average of ten per cent solids in the drinking water.

Dr. Bennett, in charge of Chicago's government meat inspection, says he has 300 inspectors at work and could use about fifty more. How about the rest of the country?

Sam Hoffheimer is taking a course in law. It has never been satisfactorily decided whether law is a profession or a disease. However, Sam is likely to find out bimeby.

John L. Sullivan says W. J. B. is not the whole Democratic party. Before John's announcement, however, W. J. B. had doubtless concluded he was but a very small portion of it.

S. W. Strauss, president of the firm of S. W. Strauss & Co., bankers, offers another example of incompetency among this class of men, as proven by his evidence in the Hoffheimer case, now in court.

The Chicago House Wrecking Company's

**JAMES A. CANNON**

1102 Mallers Building

CHICAGO

Broker in Oils, Tallow, Greases and all Packinghouse Products. X X X Correspondence Solicited

plant had a narrow escape from complete destruction by fire on Oct. 6. Only by dint of extreme hard work did the firemen gain control. Damage was estimated at around \$50,000.

The Pennsylvania and the Chicago & Northwestern railroads will build depots on the West Side to cost thirty and twenty millions respectively. The depots will face each other on West Madison street, between Canal and Jefferson.

They're not all dead yet. One of 'em says Andrew Carnegie wants everybody's—or rather the public's—opinion on how he shall blow in \$55,000,000. And another says Sir Tummas is here to buy up the Armour, Swift, Morris, Hammond and S. & S. interests. Next!

For Sale Cheap—Two Goschen hydraulic presses; thirteen inch cylinders, three pressure carriages, two transfer carriages, one extra cylinder, pipes, valves and gauge. Want quick action. Address care The National Provisioner, 17 Exchange avenue, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Col. W. E. Skinner, general manager of the International Livestock Exposition since its inception, has been appointed general manager of the Denver Stock Yards. Mr. Skinner will assume his new duties early in the new year. Mr. Bernard Heide, who has so ably seconded Mr. Skinner throughout, will be his successor at Chicago. Both gentlemen are well known and have the best wishes of their host of friends for success in their new positions.

If you wish to purchase horns, hoofs, tusks, etc., polished and mounted, of all descriptions, horn electric light shades, horn hat racks, hoof ink wells, horn drinking cups, carved and polished horns, horn mounted clocks, etc., or if you have horns that need repolishing and remounting, animal heads you wish mounted, communicate with C. Walter, No. 2346 Wabash avenue, Chicago, who is unquestionably the leading artist in this line of business in the country. His exhibit at the coming stock show will be worth traveling miles to see.

The Fred K. Higbie Company, packers' supplies, have moved from the eighth floor of the Railway Exchange to the second, and will occupy six large rooms fronting on Michigan avenue. This move was imperative, owing to the company's large and fast increasing business. The space was necessary and a more pleasant part of the building desirable, and is in keeping with the personnel of the

company, whose members never do anything by halves. Any manufacturer wishing to sell to the packing trade would do well to communicate with the Fred K. Higbie Company.

## SAD BLOW FOR SENSATIONALISTS.

Public officials looking for notoriety and "yellow" newspaper reporters searching for sensations received a serious setback by the famous order issued last week by Chicago's health commissioner, directing that hereafter inspectors in his department should not act as purveyors of sensations for the newspapers, and should not publicly condemn food products until they have been analyzed or examined. These habits had been carried so far that Chicago people were in terror of all their daily food, while the "yellow" newspapers were revelling in this species of terrorism. The order came as a result of a condemnation of a lot of meat products which were later discovered to be all right, but not until after the public had been told they were all rotten. The order is worth reading. It follows:

"I desire to emphasize the importance of exercising proper care and discretion in making public prematurely matters that may result in great harm and injury to business men. The premature publication that all stuff tagged is bad does a great injustice and works serious injury to the manufacturers, and it also is extremely difficult for persons thus affected to be set right before the community. It is my wish in the future that no undue publication of condemnations be made until verification by the laboratory, so that the exact facts may be stated and no injustice done to any one.

"It is my wish that no notices of seizures or condemnations made by various food inspectors be given to the newspapers until the director of the laboratory has made his report as to the actual condition of the stuff taken or condemned.

"I must ask that these reports be forwarded to me and that the newspaper men be directed to come to the office of the commissioner for information of this kind in the future.

"Individual inspectors are hereby instructed that their work is confined to enforcement of the ordinances, and the information for publication as to the work of the department or what it has done will be given out from the commissioner's office."

**WM. G. MAUL**

902 Royal Insurance Bldg.  
CHICAGO

**Oleo Oil**  
**Oleo Stock**  
**Neutral Lard**  
**Tallow, Grease, Cottonseed Oil**

REPRESENTING

**DANIEL LOEB**  
ROTTERDAM

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

**ZACHARY T. DAVIS**

Architect

79 Dearborn Street

CHICAGO

Packinghouses a Specialty. Eight years supervising architect with Armour & Co.



"The Dawn of the New Era"

# IMPROVE YOUR PLACE

AND KEEP ABREAST WITH THE TIMES

Consult us about Building  
and Remodeling on Practical  
Sanitary Lines

## WILDER & DAVIS

Packing House Specialists

315 Dearborn Street

Chicago, Ill.

### LIVESTOCK AND SLAUGHTER FIGURES.

Statistics of livestock movements at various centres for the month of September show a falling off in cattle slaughtered as compared with a year ago, while hog killing continues greater. Scarcity in the lamb supply is indicated by a reduced mutton slaughter. For nine months of the year the reports show an increase in meat consumption in all lines, hog killing at the seven centres for which figures are given showing an increase of nearly 700,000 compared to the same period of last year.

Slaughters at seven principal centres reported for the month of September, compared with the same month of 1905, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	178,500	26,446	357,626	279,911
Kansas City	123,485	19,326	135,902	88,784
Omaha	59,154	—	114,015	80,723
St. Joseph	36,390	5,455	104,810	50,343
Sioux City	10,258	642	62,694	1,025
St. Paul	12,381	2,705	32,161	10,972
Denver	6,280	—	11,519	8,284
Total	426,448	54,574	818,727	529,042
Same month, 1905	451,715	57,013	806,367	565,780

\*Calves not separately recorded at these points.

Slaughters at these centres for the nine months of the year to Oct. 1, compared with the same period of 1905, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,375,321	309,553	4,064,136	2,462,480
Kansas City	944,298	91,599	1,971,061	887,303
Omaha	532,008	—	1,834,203	725,026
St. Joseph	278,665	32,796	1,422,376	510,848
Sioux City	108,600	3,316	795,341	22,319
St. Paul	66,811	24,105	596,315	131,710
Denver	44,603	—	146,619	89,262
Total	3,350,306	461,369	10,860,651	4,858,948
Same per'd., '05	3,151,215	428,019	10,190,170	4,695,899

\*Calves not separately recorded at these points.

Detailed reports from various centres are as follows:

#### Chicago.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sept., 1906	297,240	30,163	453,723	466,943
Sept., 1905	315,055	30,209	475,744	605,753
9 mos., 1906	2,346,836	323,248	5,551,958	3,347,062
9 mos., 1905	2,416,267	313,078	5,641,440	3,286,660

#### Shipments.

Sept., 1906	118,740	3,717	96,097	187,632
Sept., 1905	133,308	3,945	103,074	290,178
9 mos., 1906	971,315	13,695	1,457,822	854,582
9 mos., 1905	1,025,774	10,906	1,628,221	836,218

#### Consumed at Chicago.

Sept., 1906	178,500	26,446	357,626	279,911
Sept., 1905	181,687	26,324	369,770	315,575
9 mos., 1906	1,375,321	309,553	4,064,136	2,462,480
9 mos., 1905	1,390,493	296,172	4,013,219	2,450,442
Average weight of hogs: September, 1906	248 lbs.			
September, 1905	241 lbs.			
nine months, 1906	225 lbs.			
nine months, 1904	215 lbs.			

#### Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sept., 1906	240,951	33,484	140,899	148,603
Sept., 1905	265,301	48,514	142,875	170,771
9 mos., 1906	1,590,368	154,452	2,058,317	1,195,530
9 mos., 1905	1,408,834	152,661	1,756,017	1,010,583

#### Shipments.

Sept., 1906	120,417	13,255	3,687	56,756
Sept., 1905	132,890	22,910	1,427	87,593
9 mos., 1906	396,685	11,102	—	152,685
9 mos., 1905	407,845	16,859	—	117,401

#### Consumed at Kansas City.

Sept., 1906	123,485	19,326	135,902	88,784
Sept., 1905	139,300	22,685	142,505	79,333
9 mos., 1906	944,298	91,599	1,971,061	887,303
9 mos., 1905	834,869	84,651	1,715,443	735,918
Average weight of hogs: Sept., 1906	211 lbs.			
Sept., 1905	207 lbs.			

\*Feeders.

#### Omaha.

	Cattle.	Calves.*	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sept., 1906	102,951	—	129,917	332,143
Sept., 1905	115,906	—	123,128	276,425
9 mos., 1906	725,517	—	1,968,875	1,393,987
9 mos., 1905	697,457	—	1,816,734	1,274,208

#### Shipments.

Sept., 1906	40,754	—	15,902	241,768
Sept., 1905	49,090	—	11,336	184,065
9 mos., 1906	193,509	—	164,672	668,961
9 mos., 1905	214,718	—	170,366	559,658

## G. R. WILSON

MANUFACTURER

HICKORY and MAPLE

## SKEWERS

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**JOHN M. HART COMPANY**  
DIRECT REPRESENTATIVES  
OF MANUFACTURERS OF ALL  
KINDS OF BUTCHERING TOOLS  
GENERAL OFFICES  
CHICAGO

We Have the Price and the Goods  
PROMPT SHIPMENT

#### Consumed at Omaha.

Sept., 1906	59,154	—	114,015	80,723
Sept., 1905	62,948	—	112,230	90,882
9 mos., 1906	532,008	—	1,834,203	725,026
9 mos., 1905	482,739	—	1,646,368	714,520
Average weight of hogs: September, 1906	253 lbs.			
September, 1905	245 lbs.			

\*Calves not separately recorded.

#### St. Joseph.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sept., 1906	49,857	5,948	108,614	90,248
Sept., 1905	59,369	6,382	92,169	117,087
9 mos., 1906	382,404	35,719	1,479,780	667,351
9 mos., 1905	330,905	28,783	1,388,620	848,176

#### Shipments.

Sept., 1906	12,398	440	3,802	36,116
Sept., 1905	12,732	1,218	4,808	64,106
9 mos., 1906	62,539	1,911	1,341	56,034
9 mos., 1905	68,980	3,592	3,819	69,673

#### Consumed at St. Joseph.

Sept., 1906	36,390	5,455	104,810	50,343
Sept., 1905	37,062	4,920	87,530	54,752
9 mos., 1906	278,665	32,796	1,422,376	510,848
9 mos., 1905	238,240	23,384	1,324,452	595,770
Average weight of hogs: September, 1906	230 lbs.			
September, 1905	229 lbs.			

\*Feeders.

#### Sioux City.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sept., 1906	31,505	1,011	72,106	3,502
Sept., 1905	36,829	469	69,676	10,308
9 mos., 1906	200,223	4,739	919,334	34,951
9 mos., 1905	294,512	3,216	984,580	23,368

#### Shipments.

Sept., 1906	19,233	346	9,421	1,879
Sept., 1905	21,117	32	15,701	8,613
9 mos., 1906	129,102	1,263	108	5,906
9 mos., 1905	169,676	410	261	8,537

#### Consumed at Sioux City.

Sept., 1906	10,258	642	62,694	1,025
Sept., 1905	13,721	396	53,990	1,624
9 mos., 1906	108,600	3,316	795,341	22,319
9 mos., 1905	98,874	2,564	759,688	10,029
Average weight of hogs: September, 1906	270 lbs.			
September, 1905	251 lbs.			

\*Feeders.

(Concluded on page 40.)

Bargains in machinery and equipments may be picked up by watching page 48.

## WALTER R. KIRK

619 Postal Bldg. Chicago

Solicits samples of your holdings of  
OILS, FATS and GLYCERINS

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. SAN FRANCISCO.  
Everything in Pure Food Preservatives, Colors, Binders and Coagulators.

**HELLER CHEMICAL CO.**

Laboratory and Main Office:  
212-222 Wayman St.,  
CHICAGO

HARRY HELLER  
Pres't and Gen'l Manager

97-101 Warren Street,  
NEW YORK

No trouble to answer questions in any language

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 1.....	24,865	2,341	31,110
Tuesday, Oct. 2.....	7,359	1,091	14,780
Wednesday, Oct. 3.....	19,748	2,231	21,544
Thursday, Oct. 4.....	6,723	1,127	16,017
Friday, Oct. 5.....	3,031	484	12,333
Saturday, Oct. 6.....	300	200	10,000
Total this week.....	62,057	8,074	106,093
Previous week.....	79,469	7,964	104,785
Cor. week 1905.....	75,547	6,822	114,872
Cor. week 1904.....	71,201	5,629	95,700

SHIPMENTS.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 1.....	5,988	192	7,364
Tuesday, Oct. 2.....	3,717	222	2,772
Wednesday, Oct. 3.....	5,083	101	3,590
Thursday, Oct. 4.....	6,425	206	3,327
Friday, Oct. 5.....	3,557	281	3,375
Saturday, Oct. 6.....	800	25	2,000
Total this week.....	25,570	1,026	22,428
Previous week.....	35,422	1,131	23,370
Cor. week 1905.....	27,548	1,190	21,374
Cor. week 1904.....	27,589	536	17,327

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.....	2,408,803	331,322	5,658,051	3,527,042
Year ago.....	2,490,437	310,416	5,745,670	3,439,764
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:				
Week ending October 6, 1906.....			335,000	
Week previous.....			341,000	
Year ago.....			331,000	
Two years ago.....			308,000	
Total receipts year to date.....			17,713,000	
Year ago.....			17,616,000	
Two years ago.....			15,783,000	
Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:				
Week Oct. 6, 1906.....	198,800	229,200	364,600	
Week ago.....	226,500	239,000	327,300	
Year ago.....	231,800	291,300	319,400	
Two years ago.....	201,800	251,400	322,300	
Year to Oct. 6, 1906.....	6,328,000	13,680,000	7,450,000	
Same period last year.....	6,201,000	13,277,000	7,281,000	

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Oct. 6, 1906:			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.....			21,400
Swift & Co.....			16,800
Anglo-American.....			6,700
Boyd-Lunbar.....			4,300
H. Moore & Co.....			2,800
Continental.....			2,900
Hammond.....			5,600
Morris & Co.....			6,000
Roberts & Oake.....			2,200
S. & S.....			6,800
Western Packing Co.....			3,400
Omaha Packing Co.....			6,900
Other packers.....			1,400
Total.....			87,200
Week ago.....			89,100
Year ago.....			102,900
Two years ago.....			82,000

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Oct. 6, 1906.....	\$6.50	\$4.95	\$6.75	
Previous week.....	5.45	6.44	5.05	6.80
Year ago.....	5.30	5.39	4.70	6.70
Two years ago.....	5.25	5.90	3.75	5.15
Three years ago.....	4.80	5.45	3.50	5.00

## CATTLE.

Good to fancy steers.....	\$3.00@7.00
Common to good steers.....	4.75@6.00
Inferior to common steers.....	4.40@4.75
Good to fancy cows and heifers.....	3.75@5.00
Western range steers.....	3.75@5.65
Yearlings good to choice.....	4.50@6.00
Good cutting to fair beef cows.....	2.40@3.25
Fair to choice feeders.....	3.50@4.40
Fair to choice stockers.....	2.75@3.50
Common to good culling cows.....	1.25@2.35
Bulls, common to good.....	2.25@4.00
Bulls, fair to choice.....	4.00@4.45
Calves, fair to good.....	3.00@7.50
Calves, good to choice.....	7.50@8.00

## HOGS.

Bulk of sales.....	\$6.35@6.65
Heavy butcher, 240@250 lbs.....	6.65@6.90
Light butchers, 190@220 lbs.....	6.65@6.80
Light bacon, 100@190 lbs.....	6.50@6.70
Light bacon, 120@155 lbs.....	6.35@6.55
Heavy shipping, 200@310 lbs.....	6.35@6.75
Heavy packing, 250@400 lbs.....	6.30@6.55
Mixed packing, 200@250 lbs.....	6.00@6.45
Rough heavy grades.....	6.00@6.25
Light mixed, 170@230 lbs.....	6.50@6.65
Poor to best pigs, 60@140 lbs.....	5.25@6.00
Governments, hogs and stags.....	3.75@5.75

## SHEEP.

Fair to choice wethers.....	\$4.75@5.25
Fair to choice ewes.....	4.50@5.15

## PACKERS' HAMS, BACON, SAUSAGE, COLORS

BROWNS, SCARLETS, ETC.

"Make your products please the eye. Then the customer is sure to buy."

## CREAM RICE FLOUR BINDER

The World's Best Sausage Binder. Samples and Prices Gladly Submitted.

BORN PACKERS SUPPLY CO., CHICAGO

Ewes, culls, fair to good.....	3.75@4.10
Bucks and stags.....	3.25@4.25
Fair to good yearlings.....	5.25@5.75
Native lambs.....	6.50@7.50
Feeding lambs.....	5.60@6.40
Feeding wethers.....	4.40@5.00
Feeding yearlings.....	5.00@5.50
Range lambs.....	7.00@7.30
Range yearlings, good to choice.....	5.25@5.75
Breeding ewes.....	4.50@5.40

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1906.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	8.92	8.95	8.90	8.90
January.....	7.92	7.95	7.90	7.92
RIBS—(Boxed 25c, more than loose)—				
October.....	8.00	8.07	8.00	8.07
January.....	7.22	7.25	7.20	7.22
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	13.45	13.47	13.45	13.45

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1906.				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	8.90	8.92	8.90	8.90
January.....	7.90	7.97	7.90	7.97
RIBS—(Boxed 25c, more than loose)—				
October.....	8.20	8.35	8.20	8.35
January.....	7.22	7.30	7.20	7.30
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	13.47	13.57	13.42	13.57

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1906.				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	8.90	9.00	8.90	9.00
January.....	8.00	8.07	8.00	8.07
RIBS—(Boxed 25c, more than loose)—				
October.....	8.42	8.55	8.42	8.55
January.....	7.30	7.42	7.30	7.42
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	13.57	13.75	13.55	13.72

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1906.				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	9.05	9.25	9.05	9.25
January.....	8.10	8.12	8.07	8.10
RIBS—(Boxed 25c, more than loose)—				
October.....	8.57	8.57	8.25	8.30
January.....	7.42	7.45	7.40	7.45
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	13.75	13.80	13.72	13.75

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1906.				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	9.27	9.30	9.22	9.22
January.....	8.10	8.10	8.05	8.05
RIBS—(Boxed 25c, more than loose)—				
October.....	8.50	8.50	8.20	8.20
January.....	7.42	7.42	7.35	7.35
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	13.72	13.72	13.60	13.62

## FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1906.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—				
October.....	9.20	9.22	9.20	9.20
January.....	8.10	8.12	8.05	8.10
RIBS—				
October.....	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15
January.....	7.40	7.42	7.37	7.42
PORK—				
January.....	13.70	13.70	13.62	13.67
May.....				13.92

## CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth &amp; Co.)

Chicago, Oct. 10.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 10½; 12@14 ave., 10¼; 14@16 ave., 9¾; 10; 18@20 ave., 9¾@10; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 6½; 6@8 ave., 6¾; 8@10 ave., 6¼; 10@12 ave., 6¼; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., 8½; 12@14 ave., 8½; green skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 10¾; 18@20 ave., 10¾; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 12¼; 10@12 ave., 12; 12@14 ave., 11¾; 14@16 ave., 11½; 18@20 ave., 11¾; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 11¼; 12@14 ave., 11; 14@16 ave., 10¾; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 12; 18@20 ave., 12; 20@22 ave., 12; 22@24 ave., 11¾; 24@26 ave., 11¼; 26@28 ave., 11¾; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 6½; 6@7 ave., 6½; 6@8 ave., 6¾; 7@9 ave., 6¼; 8@10 ave., 6¼; 10@12 ave., 6¼; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 8; 10@12 ave., 8; 12@14 ave., 8; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 11½; 8@10 ave., 11½; 10@12 ave., 11.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b., Chicago.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roasts.....	16	@20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	15	@18
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20	@25
Native Pot Roasts.....	8	@10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	@12½
Beef Stew.....	5	@8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	8	@10
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8	@10
Corned Ribs.....	8	@10
Corned Flanks.....	10	@12½
Round Steaks.....	10	@12½
Round Roasts.....	8	@10
Shoulder Steaks.....	8	@10
Shoulder Roasts.....	8	@10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	7	@10
Rolls Roast.....	10	@12½

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	\$1.75
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	1.25
Hind Quarters.....	1.15
Fore Quarters.....	1.15
Legs, fancy.....	1.15
Stew.....	1.15
Shoulders.....	1.15
Chops, Rib and Loin.....	2.25

## Mutton.

Legs.....	14
Stew.....	8
Shoulders.....	8
Hind Quarters.....	12½
Fore Quarters.....	10
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18

## Pork.

Pork Loin.....	15
Pork Chops.....	16
Pork Tenderloins.....	25
Pork Butts.....	12½
Spare Ribs.....	10
Blades.....	8
Hocks.....	8
Pigs' Heads.....	5
Leaf Lard.....	11

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	12½
Fore Quarters.....	8
Legs.....	14
Breasts.....	8
Shoulders.....	10
Cutlets.....	20
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18

## Butchers' Offal.

Tallow.....	3	@ 3¼
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1½	@ 2¼
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs. (deacons).....	15	@ 18
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons).....	80	@ 85

## SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

## Live Poultry.

Spring Chickens.....	9	@ 9½
Turkeys.....	13	@ 15
Fowls.....	10	@ 10½
Roosters.....	7	@ 7
Ducks.....	11	@ 11
Geese.....	8	@ 9

## Iced Poultry.

Turkeys.....	12½	@ 15
Chickens.....	10½	@ 11
Ducks.....	10	@ 12
Geese.....	8	@ 10

## Veal.

Choice.....	9	@ 9½
Good.....	7	@ 8½
Medium.....	6	@ 7
Coarse, heavy.....	5	@ 6
Coarse, small.....	4	@ 5

## Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	@ 13½
Ribs, No. 2.....	@ 11
Ribs, No. 3.....	@ 5½
Loins, No. 1.....	@ 17½
Loins, No. 2.....	@ 14½
Loins, No. 3.....	@ 13
Rounds, No. 1.....	@ 7½
Rounds, No. 2.....	@ 6
Rounds, No. 3.....	@ 5
Chucks, No. 1.....	@ 6
Chucks, No. 2.....	@ 5
Chucks, No. 3.....	@ 3½
Plates, No. 1.....	@ 3½
Plates, No. 2.....	@ 3
Plates, No. 3.....	@ 2½

## Butter.

Creamery Prints.....	@ 26½
Creamery Extras.....	@ 25½
Creamery Firsts.....	21
Creamery Seconds.....	19
Dairies, Choice.....	@ 21½
Dairies, Firsts.....	19½
Dairies, Packing Stock.....	@ 18½
Renovated.....	19

## Eggs.

Extras.....	@ 25
Prime Firsts.....	@ 22½
Fresh, at market, cases inc.....	@ 19
Firsts.....	@ 21

## JOHN WISHART &amp; CO.

43 So. Canal Street, Chicago

# CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Western Cows	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Native Cows	5 @ 5 1/2
Good Native Steers	7 1/2 @ 8 1/4
Western Steers	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Native Steers, Medium	7 @ 7 1/2
Helpers, Good	7 @ 7 1/2
Helpers, Medium	7 @ 7 1/2
Hind Quarters	2c. over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	2c. under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.	
Steer Chucks	5 1/2 @ 6
Cow Chucks	4 @ 4 1/2
Boneless Chucks	4 @ 4 1/2
Medium Plates	2 1/2 @ 2 3/4
Steer Plates	3 1/2 @ 4
Cow Rounds	6 1/2 @ 7
Steer Rounds	7 1/2 @ 8
Cow Loin, Medium	10 @ 11 1/2
Cow Loin, Good	10 @ 11 1/2
Steer Loin, Light	12 1/2 @ 14
Steer Loin, Heavy	16 @ 17
Beef Tenderloin, No. 1	20 @ 20
Beef Tenderloin, No. 2	18 @ 18
Strip Loin	8 @ 9
Shoulder Butts	8 @ 9
Shoulder Clods	6 @ 6
Rolls	6 @ 6
Rump Butts	5 @ 5
Trimnings	3 @ 3
Shank	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	0 @ 10
Cow Ribs, Common Light	0 @ 8
Steer Ribs, Light	12 @ 12
Steer Ribs, Heavy	14 @ 14
Loin Ends, steer-native	11 @ 11
Loin Ends, cow	1 @ 1
Hanging Tenderloins	1 @ 1
Flank Steak	7 @ 9

Beef Offal.	
Livers	3 @ 3
Hearts	2 @ 2
Tongues	12 @ 12
Sweetbreads	12 @ 12
Ox Tail, per lb.	4 @ 4
Fresh Tripe—plain	2 @ 2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4 @ 4
Kidneys, each	3 @ 3
Brains	3 @ 3

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass Veal	6 1/2 @ 7
Light Carcass	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Medium Carcass	8 @ 8 1/4
Good Carcass	10 @ 11 1/4
Good Saddle	10 @ 10
Good Racks	12 @ 12
Good Ribs	7 @ 7

Veal Offal.	
Brains, each	3 @ 3
Sweetbreads	4 @ 4
Plucks	20 @ 25
Heads, each	6 @ 8

Lamb.	
Medium Caul	9 @ 10
Good Caul	11 1/2 @ 12
Round Dressed Lamb	13 @ 14
Saddle Caul	13 @ 13
R. D. Lamb Saddle	15 @ 15
Caul Lamb Racks	10 @ 11
R. D. Lamb Racks	10 @ 11
Lamb Fries, per pair	9 @ 9
Lamb Tongues, each	8 @ 8
Lamb Kidneys, each	13 @ 13

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	8 1/2 @ 9
Good Sheep	9 @ 10
Medium Saddle	10 @ 11
Good Saddle	11 @ 12
Medium Racks	8 @ 9
Good Racks	8 1/2 @ 9
Mutton Legs	11 @ 11 1/2
Mutton Stew	12 @ 12 1/2
Mutton Loin	12 @ 12
Sheep Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Sheep Heads, each	5 @ 5

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Pork Loin	13 @ 13
Leaf Lard	9 @ 9 1/2
Tenderloins	11 @ 11
Spare Ribs	8 @ 8 1/2
Butts	11 @ 11 1/2
Hocks	12 @ 12 1/2
Trimnings	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Tails	3 @ 3
Snouts	3 @ 3
Pigs' Feet	2 @ 2
Pigs' Heads	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Blade Bones	5 @ 5
Cheek Meat	4 @ 4
Hog Plucks	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Neck Bones	2 @ 2
Skinned Shoulders	9 @ 9 1/2
Pork Hearts	2 @ 2
Pork Kidneys	2 @ 2
Pork Tongues	9 @ 9
Slip Bones	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Tail Bones	4 @ 4
Brine	3 @ 3
Backfat	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Hams	11 @ 11
Calas	8 @ 8 1/2
Bellevue	13 @ 13
Shoulders	9 @ 9

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	5 @ 5 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	5 @ 5 1/2
Choice Bologna	5 @ 5 1/2
Viennas	7 @ 7 1/2
Frankfurters	7 @ 7 1/2
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Tongue	9 @ 9
White Tongue	9 @ 9
Minced Ham	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Prepared Ham	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
New England Ham	12 @ 12
Beefless Ham	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Oxford Ham	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Polish Sausage	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Leona, Garlic, Knoblauch	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Smoked Pork	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Veal Ham	13 @ 13
Farm Sausage	13 @ 13
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	8 @ 8
Pork Sausage, short link	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Special Prepared Ham	8 @ 8
Boneless Pigs' Feet	7 @ 7
Ham Bologna	10 @ 10
Compressed Ham	10 @ 10
Special Compressed Ham	10 @ 10

## Summer Sausage.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry	11 @ 11
German Salami, New Dry	11 @ 11
Holsteiner, New	11 @ 11
Mettwurst, New	11 @ 11
Farmer, New	11 @ 11
Darles, H. C., New	11 @ 11
Italian Salami, New	11 @ 11
Monarque Cervelat	11 @ 11
Capsicola	15 @ 15

## Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	3.75 @ 3.75
Smoked Pork, 2-20	3.25 @ 3.25
Bologna, 1-50	2.75 @ 2.75
Bologna, 2-20	2.25 @ 2.25
Viennas, 1-50	4.25 @ 4.25
Viennas, 2-20	3.75 @ 3.75

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$7.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.30
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	80.00

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	\$1.27 1/2
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.35
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	4.70
8 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	17.75

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jar, 1 dozen in box	\$2.35
2 oz. jar, 1 dozen in box	3.55
4 oz. jar, 1 dozen in box	6.50
8 oz. jar, 1/2 dozen in box	11.00
5 oz. jar, 1/2 dozen in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

## BARBELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	\$10.00
Plate Beef	8.00
Extra Meat Beef	8.00
Prime Meat Beef	8.50
Beef Hams	8.50
Rump Butts	16.00
Mess Pork	16.25
Clear Fat Backs	18.00
Family Back Pork	12.75
Bean Pork	12.75

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle, rendered, per lb., tierces	@ 10 1/2
Lard, substitute, tierces	@ 7 1/2
Lard, compounds	@ 7 1/2
Barrels	1/4c. over tea.
Half barrels	1/4c. over tea.
Tubs, from 10 to 50 lbs.	1/4c. to 1c. over tea.
Cooking Oil, per gal. in barrels	@ 47

## BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	11 @ 16
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 average	@ 10
Rib Bellies, 14 @ 16 average	@ 10
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 average	@ 8 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 8
Short Clears	@ 9 1/2

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. average	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. average	13 @ 13 1/2
Skinned Hams	14 @ 14 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 7 lbs. average	@ 8 1/2
Calas, 8 @ 12 lbs. average	@ 8
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 18 1/2
Wide, 5 @ 10 average, and Strip, 5 @ 8 ave.	@ 14
Wide, 12 @ 14 average, and Strip, 6 @ 7 ave.	@ 12 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	@ 14 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	@ 16 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 16
Dried Beef Outsides	@ 12
Regular Boiled Hams	@ 19
Smoked Hams	@ 20
Boiled Picnic Hams	@ 12 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 22 1/2

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Rounds, per set	@ 13
Middles, per set	@ 40

Beef bungs, per piece	@ 5 1/2
Hog casings, as packed	@ 25
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 12
Hog middles, per set	@ 13
Hog bungs, export	@ 13
Hog bungs, large mediums	@ 8 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	@ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	2 @ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 70
Imported narrow sheep casings	@ 60
Beef weasands	@ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	@ 19
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 17
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	@ 2.47 1/2
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 2.40
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	@ 2.38
Ground tankage, 12%	2.35 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.30 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.27 1/2 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.25 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 35%	@ 16.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs. average	\$275.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	\$20.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	\$20.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	\$5.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	\$5.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	\$2.50
Round shin bones, 40 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	\$7.50
Long thigh bones, 50 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	\$5.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	\$20.00

## LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	@ 9.25
Prime steam, loose	@ 8.57 1/2
Neutral	10 @ 10 1/2
Compound	@ 6.50
Leaf	@ 9

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	@ 9 1/2
Oleo No. 2	@ 9
Mutton	@ 9 1/2
Tallow	@ 6 1/2
Grease	5 1/2 @ 6

## OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces	68 @ 70
Extra No. 1 lard oil	68 @ 70
No. 1 lard oil	40 @ 41
No. 2 lard oil	35 @ 40
Oleo oil, extra	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	8 1/2 @ 9
Oleo stock	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces	55 @ 61
Acidless tallow oil, tierces	50 @ 51
Corn oil	@ 3.50

## TALLOW.

Edible	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Prime city	5 1/2 @ 6
Choice Country	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' Prime	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 1	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 2	4 1/2 @ 5
Renderers' No. 1	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
White, "A"	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
White, "B"	4 1/2 @ 5
Bone	4 1/2 @ 5
House	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Yellow	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Brown	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Glue Stock	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Neatsfoot Stock	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Garbage Grease	4 @ 4 1/2

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	33 @ 35
P. S. Y., soap grade	32 @ 33
Soap, bbls., concn., 65 @ 65% F. A.	@ 2 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., reg., 50% F. A.	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

## COOPERAGE.

Tierces	\$1.35 @ 1.57 1/2
Barrels, ash	1.07 1/2 @ 1.10
Barrels, oak	1.12 1/2 @ 1.15

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpeter	4 @ 5 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	10 @ 11
Borax	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sugar	@ 4 1/2
White, clarified	@ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	@ 5
Yellow, clarified	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Salt	@ 2.25
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.00
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	2.65
Casting, salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2 @ 2 1/2	1.50

## LOUIS A. HOWARD & CO.

Dealers  
Office, Postal Telegraph Building  
Warehouse, Union Stock Yards  
Chicago  
TALLOW GREASE STEARINES  
LARD OIL NEATSFOOT OIL TALLOW OIL  
CRACKLINGS BONES BONE MEAL  
GLUE STOCK FERTILIZERS HOOFS AND HORNS  
IF YOU WISH TO SELL, WRITE US



# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.15@5.10
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.35@ 5.10
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.40@ 4.25
Oxen and stags.....	2.50@ 4.75
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.05@ 3.90
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	4.75@ 5.10

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$8.50@8.75
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	7.25@ 8.25
Live veal calves, com. to mod., per 100 lbs.....	5.00@7.00
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@ 4.50
Live veal calves, buttermilks, per 100 lbs.....	3.90@ 3.25
Live veal calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@ 3.25

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.85@8.50
Live lambs, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@ 7.75
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 6.00
Live sheep, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 5.50
Live sheep, com. to fair, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@ 4.75
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	2.50@ 3.00

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$7.15@7.20
Hogs, medium.....	7.00@ 7.25
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	7.20@ 7.30
Pigs.....	7.25@ 7.40
Roughs.....	6.15@ 6.30

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native, heavy.....	@10
Choice native, light.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Common to fair, native.....	7 1/2 @ 9

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice, native, heavy.....	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4
Choice, native, light.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Native, common to fair.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Choice Western, light.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Common to fair Texas.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Good to choice helters.....	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Common to fair helters.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Choice cows.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	5 1/2 @ 6
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	4 1/2 @ 5
resh pork loins, Western.....	15 @ 15 1/2

### BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 13 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2 ribs, 9 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 3 ribs, 7 c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 15 c. per lb.; No. 2 loins, 10 c. per lb.; No. 3 loins, 7 c. per lb.; No. 1 chucks, 7 c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 5 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 3 chucks, 4 c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 9 c. per lb.; No. 2 rounds, 6 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 3 rounds, 6 c. per lb.	
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## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	@14 1/2
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	12 @ 13 1/2
Western calves, prime, per lb.....	9 @ 10
Western calves, fair to good.....	8 @ 9
Western calves, common.....	7 @ 8

## DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	@10 1/2
Hogs, heavy.....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@ 9
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 9 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@14
Spring lambs, good.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Yearling lambs.....	11 @ 12 1/2
Sheep, choice.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Sheep, medium to good.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Sheep, culls.....	9 1/2 @ 10

## PROVISIONS.

### (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	14 1/4 @ 14 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/4
Smoked hams, heavy.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/4
California hams, smoked, light.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/4
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/4
Smoked shoulders.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	14 1/4 @ 14 1/2
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/4

Dried beef sets.....	13 @ 13 1/2
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	15 1/2 @ 16
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	11 1/2 @ 12

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut.....	@75.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40@45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	42.00 @ 45.00
Horns, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Thigh bones, av. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 80.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@250.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	75 @80c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50 @60c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30 @40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18 @25c. a pound
Calves' liver.....	25 @50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/4 @ 8c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	6 @ 5c. a pound
Oxtails.....	6 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	6 @10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 @12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @25c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	6 @10c. a pair
Fresh pork, loins, city.....	12 1/2
Fresh pork, loins, Western.....	12

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@35

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tierces or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	13
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	14
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	6 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6 1/2
Beef wassanda, per 1,000, No. 1.....	@ 5 1/2
Beef wassanda, per 1,000, No. 2.....	2 1/2 @ 3

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	19	17 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	12 1/2	14
Pepper, Penang, white.....	15 1/2	16 1/2
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	11	14
Pepper, shot.....	14	—
Allspice.....	7	9 1/2
Coriander.....	7	9
Cloves.....	10 1/2	10 1/2
Mace.....	47	53

## SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Crystals.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Powdered.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	\$0.19
No. 2 skins.....	.17
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.17
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	.15
No. 1, 12 1/4-14.....	1.30
No. 2, 12 1/4-14.....	1.25
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/4-14.....	1.70
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/4-14.....	1.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.05
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	1.90
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.90
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.80
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.30
Branded skins.....	.11
Branded kips.....	1.40
Heavy branded kips.....	1.05
Ticky skins.....	.11
Ticky kips.....	1.40

Heavy ticky kips.....	1.70
No. 3 skins.....	.11

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### FRESH KILLED—ICED.

Turkeys—Average lots, old.....	13 @14
Poor to medium, old.....	11 @12
Spring, dry-picked.....	14 @20
Spring, scalded.....	10 @15
Chickens, Spring—Pa., broilers, dry-picked, fancy.....	20 @22
Pa., dry-picked, broilers, av. run.....	16 @18
Pa., roasting, dry-picked, fancy.....	@22
Pa., roasting, dry-picked, av. run.....	@16
Other Pa. and N. Y. broilers, dry-picked, fancy.....	18 @20
Other Pa. and N. Y. broilers, dry-picked, average run.....	14 @16
Other Pa. and N. Y., roasting, dry-picked, fancy.....	16 @17
Other Pa. and N. Y., roasting, dry-picked, average run.....	13 @14
Western, dry-picked, milk-fed, fancy.....	15 @16
Western, dry-picked, other fancy.....	14 @14
Western, dry-picked, average.....	11 @12
Ohio and Mich., scalded, fancy.....	14 @14 1/2
Other Western, scalded, fancy.....	12 1/2 @13 1/2
Western, scalded, average.....	11 @12
Southern and S'western, average run.....	11 @12
Poor.....	9 @10 1/2
Fowls—Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	@15 1/2
Philadelphia, dry-picked, average run.....	@15
Western, dry-picked, selected, bbls.....	@15
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	12 @14
Western, dry-picked, average run.....	@14 1/2
Southern and Southwestern, dry-picked, fancy.....	@14 1/2
Western, scalded, fancy.....	@14 1/2
Western, scalded, average run.....	13 1/2 @14
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	11 @13
Southern and Southwestern, scalded, average run.....	@14
Southern and Southwest'n, inferior grades.....	10 @13 1/2
Other Poultry—Old cocks, dry-picked.....	@10
Old cocks, scalded.....	@ 9 1/2
Squabs, prime white, 8 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	@3.75
Squabs, prime white, 7 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	@3.25
Squabs, prime white, 6@8 1/2 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	@2.50
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	1.75 @2.00
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	@1.50
Squabs, culls, per dozen.....	@.75

## LIVE POULTRY.

Spring Chickens.....	@12 1/2
Fowls, per lb.....	@14
Roosters, per lb.....	@ 9
Turkeys, per lb.....	@14
Ducks, per pair.....	30 @80
Geese, per pair.....	90 @1.80
Live pigeons, per pair.....	20 @

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BAIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @25.50
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine.....	2.75 @ 2.75
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	2.55
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	15.00 @16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	@ 2.75
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.35 @10.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	@12.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	10.00 @11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	2.75 @ .10
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton.....	2.45 @ .35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.00 @ 3.05
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

### POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.95 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @10.00
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (40@49 p. c., less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 48 p. c.....	1.14 1/4 @ 1.20 1/4
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	1.18 1/4 @ 1.27 1/4
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S.P.....	.30 @ .40

## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

### CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Bowles Live Stock Commission Co.)

United Stock Yards, Chicago, Oct. 10.

**CATTLE.**—The arrivals of cattle this week have been moderate. About 30,000 arrived Monday, market was weak to 10c. lower except better grades. These sold stronger, top reached \$7.25, which was 25c. higher than the previous high point. Tuesday's arrivals about 7,000, mostly common cattle; market unchanged. Wednesday's receipts (estimated), 19,000; everything met with good inquiry; prices showed a general advance of 15c. with tops at \$7.30 for two loads of 1,706 lb. Angus steers from Warren County, Illinois. Cattle such as sold around \$5.75 Monday were fully 25c. higher. All classes of beef cattle shared the advance and everything is commanding good prices with the exception of the medium grades of native cows; these are selling at comparatively lowest prices of any class of cattle on the market, but as soon as the Western range cattle are out of the way, which is expected within the next few weeks, better prices will doubtless prevail for native she stock. Cold weather is reported on the Western ranges, and this will hasten late shipments forward. Arrivals of range cattle this week about 13,000, against 15,000 last week and 19,000 a year ago. The demand for Western beef has moved the supply readily and practically nothing of this kind has been frozen for future use as had been almost invariably the case in former years. Everything points to strong prices on the cattle market, and it would not surprise the trade to see the cattle market become a hand-to-mouth affair same as has prevailed for some time past in the sheep and hog markets.

**HOGS.**—Monday, with 32,700 hogs, the market, which had closed Saturday in a very weak condition, ruled generally 5¢ to 10¢. lower, late sales showing fully 10¢. decline from the average of Saturday. Tuesday's receipts, 17,635, being about what the trade expected. Packers were indifferent buyers and over 4,000 hogs remained unsold at the closing of the market. Speculators and shippers purchased the best of the offerings that arrived early at about steady values, but a feeling of extreme weakness prevailed and the finish was dull. To-day (Wednesday) with only moderate receipts of 21,000, the market ruled about 5¢. lower. Extreme top \$6.75, with most of the choice medium and heavy shipping grades selling \$6.60 to \$6.65. The packers have been forced to follow the recent advance in prices for the supply has been but moderate, and the demand from outside sources has taken a large portion of the small receipts. Apparently they have now discovered that it is possible to break the market, and are gradually forcing a decline. Prices look to be very high, and we fear that the near future will show quite a drop in values. We quote: Selected butchers, 190 to 240 lbs., \$6.60 to \$6.65; heavy butchers, 250 to 300 lbs., \$6.65 to \$6.75; choice heavy, 300 lbs. and upward, \$6.45 to \$6.55; choice light, 150 to 180 lbs., \$6.50 to \$6.60; light mixed, 200 to 230 lbs., \$6.25 to \$6.40; mixed packers, 240 to 280 lbs., \$6.20 to \$6.35; heavy packers, 300 to 400 lbs., \$6 to \$6.25; rough packers, in small lots, \$5.75 to \$6; boars, \$3.75 to \$4.25; pigs, under 100 lbs., \$5.50 to \$5.75; pigs, 100 to 130 lbs., \$6 to \$6.20.

**SHEEP.**—Monday's receipts sheep and lambs were above expectations (50,000 head), and composed largely of lambs, and quality of the offerings not up to the average of last week as regards finish. A limited number of good fat lambs caused lively action among packer buyers, and all were taken at strong closing prices of last week, while the demand for feeding grades has not been greater this year, and they, too, sold at steady prices. Yesterday's receipts of 28,000 were quickly absor-

ed by packers and feeders at prices fully 10c. higher than Monday, and to-day's receipts of 25,000 barely equal the demands and the sheep end of the offerings sold at unchanged prices, while the lambs melted like a snowball in the June sun at prices 10¢ to 15¢. higher, showing an advance for the week thus far of 25¢., and native lambs again reached the \$8 mark, with bulk of same selling from \$7.25 to \$7.75, and the medium to choice range lambs to killers at \$7 to \$7.65, with second cuts to same at \$6.50 to \$7 and feeders taking the balance from \$6.40 to \$6.75, fat native yearlings \$6 to \$6.25, same Westerns \$5.75 to \$6, with the feeder end of wethers at \$5.40 to \$5.65, yearling ewes on breeding account from \$6 to \$6.50, good to choice native wethers to killers \$5.10 to \$5.40, same Westerns \$5 to \$5.25, feeder end \$4.75 to \$5, good to choice native fat ewes \$5 to \$5.25, fair to medium \$4.50 to \$5 as killers, desirable native breeding ewes \$5.25 to \$5.85, good to best range fat ewes \$4.75 to \$5, breeding ewes \$5 to \$5.60, feeder grades \$4 to \$4.50, culls \$3 to \$4. It would seem the ready manner in which the liberal offerings of both last week and this have been disposed of that there was a very strong foundation beneath the present sheep and lamb situation, and that the low prices predicted recently for feeding lambs or sheep would not materialize this season as there never was a stronger consumption of mutton and lambs existed than at present, and the packing interests are compelled to use all grades of lambs at all suitable for killing purposes in order to meet their demands, thus leaving a limited number of either sheep or lambs for feeding purposes. European markets are about the same as at this time last year.

### OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Oct. 9.

Cattle receipts last week were about 30,000 or several thousand short of the first week of October last year and it is beginning to look as if the big run of rangers was about over for the year. The market ruled strong throughout for corn fed beefs as they were very scarce. Good rangers hold firm, but the general quality of the offerings was inferior and trade at times inclined to drag. Good natives are about as high as any time this year, the best readily bringing \$6.25. Choice range beefs also sold well, as high as \$5.25, but the bulk of the rangers are selling at \$3.80 to \$4.40. Cows are selling about 10¢ to 15¢. higher than a week ago, the bulk around \$2.50 to \$3.25. Business in feeders has been very lively for some time the Ak-Sar-Ben festivities last week bringing in a good many buyers. Now that the stalk fields are about ready there has been a marked improvement in the demand for the light and medium weight cattle, although the good heavy cattle are still the best sellers. Prices are about the same as a week ago, ranging from \$2.75 to \$4.50, largely around \$3.50 to \$4.25.

With only moderate supplies of hogs the tone to the market continues strong and the trend of prices is upward. All classes of buyers are taking the heavy hogs more freely and although the light and butcher grades still command a premium the range is narrowing down considerably. There is a good general demand, and with no prospect of increased supplies it looks as if prices would hold around the present basis or above for some time. Today with only about 4,500 hogs here the market was easier. Tops brought \$6.42 as against \$6.40 on last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was around \$6.25 to \$6.35 as against \$6.15 to \$6.35 a week ago.

Sheep receipts last week, 120,166 head, the heaviest on record for this market, and notwithstanding this excessive supply the market held up in good shape, prices at the close being within 10¢ to 15¢. of the opening. Packers as a rule are bearish despite the big demand for mutton, but the aggressive buying of feeders forces them to pay strong figures in order to get enough to kill. Quotations on killers: Good to choice lambs, \$6.75 to \$7.00; fair to good lambs, \$6.50 to \$6.75; good to choice year-

lings, \$5.50 to \$5.75; fair to good yearlings, \$5.25 to \$5.50; good to choice wethers, \$5.00 to \$5.10; good to choice ewes, \$4.50 to \$4.75. Quotations on feeders: Lambs, \$5.20 to \$5.50; yearlings, \$5.15 to \$5.40; wethers, \$4.75 to \$5.00; ewes, \$3.50 to \$4.50; breeding ewes, \$4.75 to \$5.00.

### KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Oct. 12.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts this week, 8,900; last week, 69,100; same week last year, 86,700. Beef steers have been scarce; prices 10¢ to 25¢. higher, affecting all grades above \$5; quality not as good as heretofore; actual sales no higher than last week. Top, \$6.15, although prime droves would bring \$6.75; grass steers, 5¢ to 15¢. higher, \$3.50 to \$5 for the best; cows steady, \$2.50 to \$3.25; heifers firm, \$3 to \$4.25; Western cows plentiful, weak to 10¢. lower, \$2.25 to \$2.80; bulls strong, \$2.10 to \$3.25; light veals strong, \$5 to \$6.50; heavy calves a quarter lower, \$3 to \$4; quarantine steers, 10¢ to 15¢. higher, \$2.90 to \$4.20; cows steady, \$2.30 to \$2.70. An extra large proportion of the receipts was stockers and feeders; 10¢ to 15¢. higher; large attendance of country buyers.

**HOGS.**—Receipts this week, 40,700; last week, 34,900; same week last year, 45,100. Prices 10¢ to 15¢. lower this week, light weights suffering most. Butcher hogs from 200 to 250 pounds sell best; staggy stock and half fat old sows are avoided by buyers. Top, \$6.40; bulk of sales, \$6.25 to \$6.30; choice heavies bring up to the top figures, around \$5.75.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts this week, 37,100; last week, 45,400; same week last year, 45,200. Bulk of supply is still from Utah and the West, although a few good natives are beginning to come. Market uneven, killers bidding lower for muttons, but country buyers taking many fat ewes for breeding purposes at strong prices. Lambs are 10¢. higher; best ones, \$7 to \$7.30; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.60; wethers, \$4.80 to \$5.10; ewes, \$4.50 to \$5.

**HIDES** are weak; green salted, 11¢ to 13¢; bulls and stags, 9½¢ to 10¢; glue, 7¢ to 8¢; dry flint butcher, 18¢ to 22¢; sheep pelts, 16½¢.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	607	219	115
Armour	8,870	12,398	5,473
Cudahy	6,170	5,021	2,053
Fowler	1,441	....	1,613
Morris	6,775	5,522	3,567
Ruddy	1,292	....	....
Schwarzschild	5,465	6,634	4,214
Swift	8,727	8,384	6,648

### ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 9.

Receipts of cattle at this point are falling off a little, although in the aggregate marketing for the week at leading points there is quite a big increase. The local market is holding quite good tone, and prices today were fully steady all around. The quality of offerings is running rather to medium and common grades, with a very slim showing of fully ripe corn fed beefs. There has been absolutely nothing on choice offer here this week, the best being fairly good weighty steers that sold at \$5.80 to \$5.85. Bulk of the dressed beef steers are of the light and medium weights that sell between \$4.60 to \$5.25, with a big contingent of common light stuff that sells from \$4.50 down. Westerns are 10¢ to 15¢. higher than at the close of business last week, all grades of butcher stock in good demand at steady to strong figures, while stock cattle are all lower except the best grades of native feeders.

While receipts of hogs do not show any material increase at any of the big slaughter-

**JOSEPH E. SCHOEN**  
67-240 Le Salle St., Chicago  
Analytical and Consulting Chemist  
Chemical Engineer  
SPECIALTIES—Packinghouse and Allied Industries, Food and Manufacturing Processes



ing centres, the packers are carrying a bearish front and gradually forcing prices downward this week. Today's business at the local point was done at 10@15c. under last week's closing prices. It is doubtful whether the packers can continue to force prices down unless there is a big increase in receipts. Hogs show very little evidence of the disease that usually comes with the first feeding of corn, and weights suggest that owing to good prices that have prevailed for the past six months hogs have been closely marketed and it is doubtful in some circles whether the early part of the packing season will see anything like liberal receipts. The outlook seems to be rather bullish than otherwise at the present time.

Receipts of sheep are continuing very moderate at this time, although the aggregate at all points is running into large figures. Demand here is quite good for all slaughter stock and prices are holding firm, but feeder values are 10@15c. lower than last week, and trade slow.

## NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO OCT. 8, 1906.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City .....	3,896	1	1,715	14,999	14,743
Sixtieth street .....	1,127	90	4,902	11,586	—
Fortieth street .....	—	—	—	—	18,294
Lehigh Valley .....	5,460	—	—	—	—
Weehawken .....	876	—	—	—	—
Scattering .....	65	63	24	3,750	—
Totals .....	11,359	106	6,672	26,609	36,787
Totals last week .....	12,281	112	4,635	25,673	33,317
			Live	Live	Qrs. of
			Cattle.	Sheep.	Beef.
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Georgic..	480	—	—	—	—
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Mesaba..	—	—	—	—	1,639
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Toronto..	100	—	—	—	—
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Philadel-	—	—	—	—	1,950
phia .....	—	—	—	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Georgic..	480	—	—	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Mesaba..	350	—	—	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Georgic....	—	—	—	—	4,000
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Majestic....	—	—	—	—	1,200
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Majestic....	—	—	—	—	1,450
Armour Beef Co., Ss. Philadelphia	—	—	—	—	2,800
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Umbris..	—	—	—	—	1,540
Total exports .....	1,760	—	—	—	13,770
Total exports last week .....	2,623	20	—	—	13,560

## MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO OCT. 8, 1906.

Exports from:	Live	Live	Qrs. of
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Beef.
New York .....	1,760	—	13,770
Boston .....	2,658	—	12,980
Baltimore .....	1,671	600	—
Philadelphia .....	773	—	790
Portland .....	908	—	—
Newport News .....	831	—	—
Montreal .....	3,580	1,676	—
Exports to:			
London .....	3,548	—	9,580
Liverpool .....	6,760	1,676	17,930
Glasgow .....	1,177	—	—
Hull .....	100	—	—
Manchester .....	465	—	—
Havre .....	131	—	—
Totals to all ports .....	12,181	1,676	27,510
Totals to all ports last week .....	10,144	528	25,500

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending October 6:

CATTLE.	
Chicago .....	36,993
Kansas City .....	37,850
St. Joseph .....	14,088
Sioux City .....	2,874
New York and Jersey City .....	9,705
Fort Worth .....	10,529
Detroit .....	812
HOGS.	
Chicago .....	84,303
Kansas City .....	37,850
St. Joseph .....	23,908
Cudahy .....	4,880
Sioux City .....	10,992
Ottumwa .....	10,315
Cedar Rapids .....	4,482
New York and Jersey City .....	36,787
Fort Worth .....	11,138
Detroit .....	5,684
SHEEP.	
Chicago .....	80,173
Kansas City .....	29,291
St. Joseph .....	9,029
Cudahy .....	200
Sioux City .....	135
New York and Jersey City .....	28,609
Fort Worth .....	783
Detroit .....	3,247

## GENERAL MARKETS

### LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam scarce and nominal, about \$9.62½; city steam, \$9; refined Continent, tcs., \$9.95; do., South America, tcs., \$10.25; kegs, \$11.25. Compound, \$7.25.

### HOG MARKETS, OCT. 20.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 15,000; strong to 5c. higher; \$5.90@6.70.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 5,000; strong; \$6.25@6.35.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 5,500; steady; \$6.10@6.35.

ST. LOUIS.—Strong; \$6@6.65.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 5,000; stronger; \$6.40@6.75.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 6,800; steady; \$6.55@6.95.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 20 cars; firm; \$6.70@6.75.

### LIVERPOOL.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Oct. 12.—Beef, extra India mess, tierces, 67s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 81s. 3d.; shoulders, 39s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 62s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 54s.; short ribs, 54s.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 55s.; do., 35@40 lbs., 54s. 6d.; backs, 48s.; bellies, 59s. 6d. Tallow, 28s. Turpentine, 49s. 6d. Rosin, common, 10s. 3d. Cheese, white, 61s.; do., colored, 62s. American steam lard (Hamburg), 46 marks; prime Western lard, tcs., spot, 47s.; do., American refined, 28-lb. pails, 46s. 9d. Tallow, Australian (London), 34s. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 23s. Refined petroleum (London), 67-16d. Linseed (London), La Plata, October and November, 41s. 3d.; Calcutta, 41s. 9d. Linseed oil (London), 19s. 10½d.

### OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

We have had so far this week a fair but not heavy business in oleo oil with Europe at prices unchanged from last week. Demand moderate, stocks not heavy and butterine business in Europe good, but butter in Europe slightly easier. Extremely high prices are being paid for spot neutral lard on account of scarcity, but the article is offered at considerable discount for future delivery, particularly for far futures. As regards butter oil, the excitement in that article continues and it is hard to quote at the moment until the market calms down.

### FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

#### Provisions.

New crop options of hog products are all stronger. Slight easing up occasionally of near deliveries. Undertone of the market a decidedly buoyant one. Estimated stocks at Chicago 19,000 bbls. contract pork (21,728 bbls. Oct. 1); 32,000 tcs. contract lard (55,068 tcs. Oct. 1); 12,500,000 pounds ribs (15,938,000 pounds Oct. 1).

#### Cottonseed Oil.

Just how much damage the cold wave has done the cotton crop not a soul can, as yet, determine. But such reports as are coming along this morning concerning the damage imply that it has not been as material as the cotton trade had assumed it was, and that it has been most important in northern part of Mississippi and in north Georgia. There is fine weather, with warmer temperatures as officially reported this morning everywhere over the cotton belt, and the cotton and oil markets are now lower. There is little doubt, however, but that there will be a much larger quantity than usual of off grade oil on offer this season. "Call" prices a little irregular, some months easier, other firmer for prime yellow; October, 40¼@40¾c.; November, 36½@36¾c.; December, 34¼@34¾c.; January, 33@33½c.; March, 33¼@34c.; May, 33¾@34c.; sales 100 October, 40¼c.; 100 December, 34½c.; 600 January, 33¾c.; 800 May, 33¾c.; 100 first half November, 37¾c.

#### Tallow.

Quiet, as in our review.

#### Oleo Stearine.

Steady at 9½c. in New York and 9½@9¾c. in Chicago.

## BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Thomas H. White & Co.)

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 11.—The market for ammoniates since the 1st instant has shown no particular change, except that there is probably a rather better inquiry from the South, but all for future deliveries. Sellers continue to hold prices firmly, making some concessions for immediate shipment, and for the most part any quotations at the present time are nominal. We quote:

Ground tankage, 6½ and 25, \$18.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 12 and 12 prompt, \$24.45 and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 11 and 15 prompt, \$2.40 and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.47½ per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground concentrated tankage, \$2.37½ per unit f. o. b. Chicago.

Nitrate of Soda.—Spot 95 per cent., \$2.57½. On deferred deliveries the state of the market renders it almost impossible to quote intelligently.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Cables to-day quote the market higher. Deliveries October forward, \$3.10@3.12½ c. i. f. Baltimore and New York.

## EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from page 26.)

erpool, 850,900 lbs.; Malmo, 78,680 lbs.; Manchester, 284,574 lbs.; Marseilles, 111,308 lbs.; Naples, 3,500 lbs.; Newcastle, 77,372 lbs.; Port Limon, 40,172 lbs.; Port au Prince, 135,606 lbs.; Riga, 61,217 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, 441,807 lbs.; Rotterdam, 308,538 lbs.; St. Johns, 13,135 lbs.; Santa Marta, 3,000 lbs.; Savanilla, 850 lbs.; Sierra Leone, 3,926 lbs.; Singapore, 109,128 lbs.; Southampton, 84,310 lbs.; Stavanger, 31,114 lbs.; Stettin, 127,525 lbs.; Tampico, 50,311 lbs.; Trinidad, 19,462 lbs.; Tumaco, 3,337 lbs.; Tunis, 5,700 lbs.; Valparaiso, 61,722 lbs.

Pork.—Colon, 23 bbls.; Demarara, 12 bbls.; Hamilton, 28 bbls.; Hull, 25 bbls.; Kingston, 229 bbls., 32 tcs.; Liverpool, 10 tcs.; Montego Bay, 20 bbls.; Port au Prince, 362 bbls.; Port Limon, 28 bbls.; Puerto Plata, 20 bbls.; St. Johns, 272 bbls.; Surinam, 100 bbls.; Trinidad, 409 bbls.

## LIVESTOCK AND SLAUGHTER REPORTS.

(Concluded from page 35.)

### St. Paul.

#### Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sept., 1906 .....	75,251	6,229	33,449	118,174
Sept., 1905 .....	79,323	5,478	29,493	151,951
9 mos., 1906 .....	274,832	—	605,644	316,555
9 mos., 1905 .....	298,586	—	603,350	427,100

#### Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sept., 1906 .....	64,868	1,909	1,838	106,292
Sept., 1905 .....	67,423	1,794	819	140,122
9 mos., 1906 .....	189,654	—	13,477	280,740
9 mos., 1905 .....	208,187	—	22,740	352,375

#### Consumed at St. Paul.\*

	Cattle.	Calves.*	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sept., 1906 .....	12,381	2,705	32,161	10,972
Sept., 1905 .....	12,224	2,688	28,861	14,298
9 mos., 1906 .....	66,611	24,105	596,315	131,710
9 mos., 1905 .....	72,176	21,248	582,376	126,702

Average weight of hogs: September, 1906, 241 lbs.; September, 1905, 219 lbs.; September, 1904, 230 lbs.

\*Includes St. Paul and Duluth butchers.

### Denver.

#### Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.*	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sept., 1906 .....	19,039	—	12,620	47,851
Sept., 1905 .....	18,640	—	12,301	48,407
9 mos., 1906 .....	198,562	—	150,839	318,150
9 mos., 1905 .....	197,332	—	152,063	290,695

#### Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.*	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sept., 1906 .....	11,960	—	952	32,061
Sept., 1905 .....	12,502	—	820	39,199
9 mos., 1906 .....	150,733	—	4,176	259,804
9 mos., 1905 .....	157,063	—	5,409	138,139

#### Consumed in Denver.

	Cattle.	Calves.*	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sept., 1906 .....	6,280	—	11,519	8,284
Sept., 1905 .....	4,778	—	11,481	9,316
9 mos., 1906 .....	44,608	—	146,619	60,222
9 mos., 1905 .....	33,516	—	148,624	62,518

\*Calves not separately recorded.



# Retail Section

## ANOTHER SUNDAY CLOSING TOWN.

The retail butchers of Lorain, O., began last Sunday to observe a strict Sunday-closing agreement. During the summer they have kept open Sunday mornings until 9 o'clock, but hereafter their shops will be closed tightly from Saturday night until Monday morning.

## GRAFT UNDER NEW MEAT LAW.

At Philadelphia last week the chief meat inspector was compelled to issue a statement to stop a graft scheme which had been started with the use of his name. Local butchers and meat dealers were asked to advertise in a book containing the new meat and pure food laws, to be issued by a local firm, and a letter from the chief inspector commending the book was being used to influence them, the inference being that they would get along better with the inspector if they contributed. The chief inspector denied that he had any interest in the book and took steps to have the practice stopped.

## ILLINOIS DEALERS WANT EXEMPTION.

The Chicago Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association has decided to make an effort to have the legislature at its next session amend the Illinois pure food law to conform on the more important points to the provisions of the national food law, which takes effect January 1, 1907. The principal objection made by retailers in Chicago and throughout Illinois to the State law as it stands is that it affords them no protection from its penalties.

The national food law contains a clause exempting retail dealers who, when caught with illegal goods in stock, can show a written guarantee of the purity of the product from the wholesaler or manufacturer. Protection of this kind isn't given Illinois dealers under the State law, and they will demand that it be amended by the insertion of a protecting clause similar to that contained in the national food law.

The Chicago association intends to urge

retail associations in all towns in the State to join in the petition to the legislature. It is believed the legislature will readily accede to the retailers' wishes and, in case it does, the legislatures of other western states, none of which protects retail dealers the same as does the national law, will receive demands from the organized dealers to so amend the laws as to give them the degree of protection considered due them.

## COULDN'T FIND HIS MONEY.

Our floor walkers, coming in direct contact with so many and such a varied assortment of people, naturally fall across peculiar and oftentimes amusing incidents, says a department manager of Richard Webber's Harlem packing house in the "H. P. H." Here is one of the latter:

A gentleman had just made a purchase, and as he walked toward a cashier's desk extracted from his pocket two ten dollar bills. Being evidently of a careful turn of mind he decided to place one of them in his wallet for safe keeping before tendering the other. To leave his hands free to do this he placed one of the bills between his lips. When the other was neatly stowed away he gazed blankly for a minute or two at the sales check in his hand and then anxiously around on the floor. A worried look came over his face, and, not finding the bill, he beckoned to the floor walker standing near, who, by the way, had been quietly watching the whole business, and knew exactly the state of affairs. The latter, with an insuppressible smile, said: "You've lost a ten dollar bill, haven't you?" To answer the question the man opened his lips and the bill fluttered to the floor. "Well, of all the gol-darned fools!" he muttered, and as they both burst into hearty laughter: "Come and have a drink on me, old man."

## TO GET A GOOD MAN.

Retail butchers can get the most reliable help through the "Wanted" page of The National Provisioner. Good men are snapped up quick. Watch page 48.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

F. D. Ling will open a new meat market at Port Huron, Mich.

J. B. Jost has opened a new meat market at Clayton, N. M.

Fred Kroeger has engaged in the meat business at Scotia, Neb.

Frank W. Boyle will open a meat market at Wilmington, Del.

R. A. Certel has engaged in the meat business at Blaine, Wash.

C. W. Blackwell has engaged in the meat business at Lardo, Ind.

B. O. Brown has purchased the City Meat Market at Phoenix, Ariz.

The Crescent Meat Company of Davenport, Ia., has been incorporated.

Thuro & Taylor have opened a new meat market at Harrisonville, Mo.

William Curtin has sold his meat market at Tioga, Pa., to J. H. Howe.

W. C. Myers has sold his butcher shop at Gilead, Neb., to H. T. Barling.

O. J. Bacon has established himself in the meat business at Keller, Wash.

A. F. Dewitt has sold his butcher shop at Laurel, Neb., to N. F. Simpson.

J. A. Lowe has sold out his meat market at Denver, Col., to J. M. Maloney.

W. M. Thompson has sold his meat market at Joplin, Mo., to R. T. Buchanan.

Stover Bros. have sold their meat market at Orient, Wash., to L. C. Skelton.

Johnson & Day have purchased the meat market of F. C. Day at Moline, Ill.

Schott Bros. have recently opened a new meat market at Port Angeles, Wash.

W. L. Keller has sold his meat market at Kearney, Neb., to J. W. Mutchie.

A. H. Manheimer will reopen the Reliable Meat Market at North Pittsburg, Pa.

F. E. Barber & Company have engaged in the meat business at Wellfleet, Neb.

W. A. Zimmer has sold his butcher shop at Holstein, Ia., to Home Land Company.

The death is reported of John Schleh, a prominent meat dealer at Saline, Mich.

The death is reported of A. Murphy, a well-known butcher of Grand Lake, Ark.

## TALKS BY THE MANAGER—No. 21



You know, as well as I do, that a boning knife must have strength, and it must have an edge that will stand pretty hard use.

Well, that's the kind of boning knife that bears the S & S mark.

Here's a picture of our No. 1 Boner—don't it look all right?

Better than that, it's made to stand the racket.

Every blade is made of our special formula steel that we temper by our own process so that the blade is absolutely even in temper—no hard spots or soft spots.

Remember this, any S & S KNIFE you buy must be right, or you can get your money back.

(Signed) THE MANAGER,

NATIONAL CUTLERY CO., Detroit, U. S. A.

W. B. Young has purchased the meat market of B. C. Feldman at Frederick, Kas.

E. H. Hite has succeeded to the meat business of Butler & Hite at Kansas City, Mo.

Burt & Son have purchased the meat business of W. W. Stankey at Stanford, Neb.

G. & O. Frum have purchased the meat market of H. H. Hawley at Brownville, Ore.

G. A. McBride has purchased the meat business of E. M. Jourdan at Chillicothe, Mo.

Walters & Warden have purchased the meat business of Chas. Gard at Mullen, Neb.

Hanna Bros. have sold out their meat business at Kansas City, Mo., to Frayling Bros.

Landen & Savage have sold their meat market at Newmarket, Ia., to N. C. Whisler. The meat market of Roth & Company at New Brunswick, N. J., has been damaged by fire.

George Fauckboner's meat market at Schoolcraft, Mich., has been destroyed by fire.

The meat market of Cornelius Griffin at Youngstown, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

The meat market of Donaldson & William at San Marcos, Tex., has been damaged by fire.

Allen & Eddy have been succeeded in the meat business by Eddy & Hupp at Boulder, Col.

McCauley & Pate have sold their meat business at Moody, Tex., to Ramsey & Garner.

Warwick & Warwick have purchased the butcher shop of Beal & Sharp at Berryville, Ark.

Young & Holt have been succeeded in the meat business by A. A. Young at Osceola, Neb.

John W. Hale & Company have purchased the meat market of Cox & Poynter at Cotter, Ark.

T. J. Neblett has succeeded to the meat business of Johnson & Neblett at Cement, Okla.

Henry G. Kreible, a butcher of Alburtis, Pa., has been adjudged an involuntary bankrupt.

Christopher & Vermulen have sold their butcher shop at Seattle, Wash., to P. S. Casey.

K. H. Weatherby has sold his meat market at Tacoma, Wash., to Nicholas & Le Fourgey.

Bowlin Brothers & Freeman have sold their meat market at Broken Arrow, I. T., to Chilton & Son.

Fred J. Wunderlich has succeeded to the meat business of Fritz & Wunderlich at Burlington, Ia.

W. H. Robertson has purchased the butcher shop of Mendenhall & Company at Dallas Center, Ia.

Wisdom & Stevens have purchased the meat business of John Symonds at Fort Scott, Kas.

E. R. Ramsuer & Company have purchased the meat business of F. H. Wallace & Company at Waitsburg, Wash.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Frederick J. Reilly, who conducts a grocery and meat market at 479-481 Swan street, Buffalo, N. Y.

#### A PHOTOGRAPH OF A MIRAGE.

A picture of a mirage! Strange, but true none the less, for the half-tone shown here

is a perfect reproduction of the copyrighted photograph taken by C. J. Back, a photographer of Bullfrog, Nev.

One day last June Mr. Back left Bullfrog, the center of the great Nevada gold fields, and went to take some views out on the desert over toward the Funeral Mountains, that flank the eastern slope of Death Valley. Some distance from Bullfrog a thunderstorm came up out of the Funeral Mountains, and Mr. Back arranged his tripod to catch some lightning and cloud effects. He snapped many effects and returned to his studio to develop the plates. Imagine his surprise when he found he had photographed a mirage. Far up above the clouds, some thousands of feet over the peaks of the Funeral Mountains he had a perfect picture of a twenty-mule team "teaming" a load of ore in the vicinity of Death Valley—on the other side of the mountains.

Mirages are not at all rare in Death Valley and in all that desert region; every old twenty-mule team driver will tell you of dozens he has seen. But a photograph of a mirage! No one of the whole region had ever seen one before, and Mr. Back's mirage photograph of the twenty-mule team above the Funeral Mountains attracted much attention. By inquiring he learned that the twenty-mule team which his camera had caught was in Death Valley, some twenty miles away from him, while between it and himself were the peaks of the Funeral



Mountains shown in the half-tone cut (an exact reproduction of the mirage photograph), and this mountain range rises 8,000 feet, or about two miles above sea level, and he couldn't have taken a photograph through the mountain. Some freak light effect reflected the team on the clouds and Mr. Back's camera luckily caught it.

It is one of the last photographs that will be taken of a twenty-mule team, which were called into existence by the Pacific Coast Borax Company, to haul borax out of Death Valley, where the borax deposits are located. There are now several railroads building to Bullfrog, one of which crosses the lower end of Death Valley, and the shriek of the locomotives in the great American desert has already sounded the doom of this primitive and historic transportation relic, the twenty-mule team, which was called into existence by F. M. Smith, the president of the Pacific Coast Borax Company, the mines of which are in Death Valley and in near-by points. For

### Davison's Miniatures BEAUTIFUL WATCH CHARMS

**Exact Reproductions** of the standard tools. No detail is neglected and each one is guaranteed to be exactly as illustrated.

It is wonderful how such a small article can be made duplicating the standard tool for such a small amount of money.

20c. and this "Ad" will get one of any tool selected.

**Cuts show exact size of tools.**

Beautiful Nickel Plated Cleavers, Steels, Hammers, Wrenches, Saws, Clamps, Razors, Valves and Telephones.

**PRICE, EACH 25c.**

**SMITH & HEMENWAY CO.**  
108-110 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK

many years teams of the sort pictured above were the only transportation agencies for hauling of borax and other ores out of Death Valley, the Mojave Desert and other scattered points of the old activity of this great desert region.

One of the famous twenty-mule teams of the Pacific Coast Borax Company is now touring the country as an exhibit; the animated trade mark of the company's products. Everywhere this interesting old vehicle and transportation factor goes it arouses enthusiastic comment, for somehow the romance of the early days of the West is suggested by it.

### DAILY HIDE, TALLOW, OIL and GREASE BULLETIN

Send for free Sample Copy. Every hide and skin dealer, soap manufacturer and tallow renderer should give this service a trial.

**JACOBSEN PUBLISHING CO.,**  
154 Lake Street, Chicago

# HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

## NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN LIQUORS DRY GOODS.

### GREATER NEW YORK NEWS

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Oct. 6 averaged 6.81 cents per pound.

J. L. Van Neste, poultry expert of the Conron Bros. Company, is in the West on a trip in the interests of his firm.

Manager Henry Kaiser, of the Morris Manhattan market beef house, returned this week from a vacation trip to the West.

Frank Esmond, manager of Swift & Company's Murray Hill market, is very ill and has been taken to Dr. Bull's sanitarium for treatment.

L. H. Heyman, of Chicago, confidential representative of the Morris interests, was in New York this week for a brief visit to Manager Higgins.

The wholesale meat boxes at Manhattan market will on Monday resume the winter schedule of hours, opening at 6 a. m. and closing at 3 p. m.

President Isaac Blumenthal, of the United Dressed Beef Co., who has been quite ill for two weeks, has now passed the danger point and his rapid recovery is expected.

Richard Webber, proprietor of the Harlem Packing House, and Richard Webber, Jr., who have been abroad for some months, sailed from London on Oct. 6 for New York, and are expected to arrive in a day or two.

The New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company's Mutual Aid Society has engaged Terrace Garden for the night of March 8 for its second annual ball, and committees are already at work to make the event a success equal to the last.

Preparations are already under way for the great annual ball of the United Dressed Beef Company Mutual Benefit Association. The event has been set for January 11 at Terrace Garden, and tickets are already being prepared for sale. The same enterprising committeemen will be in charge, which guarantees a good time.

Director James Weston, of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Co., is expected to sail for a trip abroad in a few days. Everybody else having had a vacation, "Jim" Weston says it is his turn. He will not name the boat on which he expects to sail, however.

President Arthur Bloch, of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Co., returned this week from a tour abroad, landing on Monday from the Noordam. He was warmly welcomed at the plant and buckled down to work immediately. He looks greatly benefited by the rest.

Morris Solinger, of the United Dressed Beef Company, has been spending several weeks with his wife and family at Atlantic City. Henry Bernstein, manager of the beef department of Swift & Company's Thirteenth street market, has also been taking his vacation at that popular resort.

The game committee of the New York Poultry and Game Association at its meeting this week elected Harry Dowie as chairman. Joseph Conron declined re-election, as he cannot devote the time to the very large amount of work which this committee must do this winter, and for which Mr. Dowie is admirably fitted.

### A BUNCH OF FANCY BEEF.

The United Dressed Beef Company this week killed about the finest big bunch of cattle that were ever slaughtered in New York. Their patrons were revelling in real prime beef of the highest order, and it was one time when there was not a shortage in the prime beef market. There were 500 cattle in the bunch, and it was a treat to look at the carcasses in the coolers.

The way the U. D. B. came to get hold of the bunch was this: President Isaac Blumenthal, while attending the Denver Fat Stock Show last winter, saw a bunch of feeders that outranked everything else in the show. They were the famous Fennell cattle, and Mr. Blumenthal "nailed" them for delivery this fall, when they should be good and ripe for killing. He was very fortunate in speaking for them at that time, as it is very difficult to secure choice cattle now for a trade so particular as that of the U. D. B. It was a bit of long-headed buying that is having its results at this time. The New York market has never seen choicer beef.

### A SATISFACTORY BEEF MARKET.

It has been a good many months since the local beef market was in a condition as satisfactory to wholesalers as it has been this week. Variable weather and an erratic consumptive demand made this summer and early fall a dreary time for the box managers. Most of the time there was a glut of beef, and it had to be moved at serious losses. Lately the supply has slackened somewhat, while the demand has steadied. The result is that the situation is well in hand and prices are maintained at somewhere near a normal level. Good cattle are scarce and bring good prices. Texans are also of fair quality and move well. The only dragginess is in range beef. It is too heavy and cuts up badly, and is not in demand by discriminating butchers. On the whole, however, the beef men are in very good humor.

The small stock situation is less agreeable. Native lambs are dressing out very badly and the supply is poor. But the trade demands native stuff, and though Canadas are now coming in, are in fine shape and prices reasonable, they are still passed by for the poorer and lighter natives. Something of the same difficulty has been experienced in the calf market. The handy veals of a few weeks ago have given place to heavier calves, which the trade is slow to take up.

### THE NEW BRONX MARKET.

The meat concerns which reserved space for new wholesale branches at the new location on Brook avenue, near Westchester avenue, in the Bronx, have taken title to their property and it is expected that building operations will begin shortly. The firms which will be in the new Brook avenue row are Armour, Swift, Morris, Cudahy and Conron Bros. Co. The tunnels from the railroad yards under the avenue to the basements of the new houses, which are to be fitted with overhead tracking for handling of meat shipments, are now nearly finished. They will enable the concerns to take the meat from car to cooler without exposure to outer air or dust, and the facilities in this line will excel anything at any New York branch. The firms are still in their old Westchester avenue locations, but must soon move to make way for railroad improvements.

Now that the new market has been established, the question of a name has come up. It cannot be called the Westchester avenue market, for it is on Westchester avenue no



longer; nor the Westchester market, for there is a market of that name already. The name Bronx market seems most fitting in every way, and it is likely that the trade will adopt that name for the new and handsome group of coolers which are going up at Brook avenue and German place.

#### NOT USED TO SUCH HOURS.

Meat men around New York houses have had a lot of trouble and extra work as a result of the new federal meat regulations, but they have also had their quiet fun out of it. The force of government inspectors in the New York district has been greatly enlarged, but there are still apparently too few men to take care of the requirements, and many small concerns have suffered as a result. Dr. Waller, the chief inspector, has worked night and day to satisfy everybody, but it was inevitable that there should still be a great deal of friction. At the big slaughtering plants things have moved smoothest. Around the wholesale market districts, where western meats are shipped in, and cutting up carcasses and breaking up packages involved much additional inspection, there has been a good deal of irritation.

A box manager on the West Side had a little fun with an inspector who was new to his job and inclined to be arbitrary. This inspector demanded a list of seal numbers of every arriving car, a schedule of the contents as to numbers and weight, and a lot more information. He had to have it or he would not allow the cars unloaded.

"All right," said the box manager, "you can have it, but you must be on hand to get it. I am going to unload a car at 1:30 a. m. tomorrow and another at 3 a. m."

The inspector gasped; he was not accustomed to the hours kept by the box managers and their employees. "I only work day-times," said he. "I can't be here any such time as that."

"All right," replied the box manager. "But I can't lose my trade and those cars have to be unloaded before daylight."

The sequel is not told; but it is said the inspector was not there at 1:30 a. m., and he has been a little less arbitrary since. He learned a few things about the trials and tribulations of the box manager.

#### BENCHMEN WILL NOT CONSOLIDATE.

The Benchmen's Association of Retail Butchers held its fifth annual convention last Sunday at Maennercher Hall, with a big attendance. The meeting was very lively and full of enthusiasm. The proposition to unite all the branches into a single body was voted down by a large majority. It was decided to change the name of the association on January 1 next to the Benchmen's Association of Journeymen Butchers. There were over 200 delegates at the meeting.

#### NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The New York Department of Health reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending October 6, 1906, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 18,796 lbs.; Brooklyn, 7,755 lbs.; Queens, 257 lbs.; total, 26,808 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 3,770 lbs.; Queens, 12 lbs.; total, 3,782 lbs.

Poultry and game—Manhattan, 7,305 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,053 lbs.; Bronx, 310 lbs.; Queens, 33 lbs.; total, 8,701 lbs.

#### REMOVAL OF FRANCIS DRAZ & COMPANY.

Francis Draz & Company, who are the sole New York agents for Pommery champagne, announce their removal to new offices at No. 24 Hudson street, corner of Duane street. Their new telephone number will be 5694 Franklin. The change takes place about October 20.

### MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE

#### Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

##### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Austiano, M., 236 Mulberry; H. Brand.  
Aranian, G., 84 Elizabeth; H. Brand.  
Birk, C., 454 W. 27th; C. Groll.  
Benzer, L., 3862 3d; H. Brand.  
Bosco, F., 169 Sullivan; H. Brand.  
Beerman, H., 162 E. 4th; F. Lesser.  
Berman & Cohen, 162-164 E. 4th; L. H. Wilnsky.  
Callura & Salvatore, 238 E. 107th; H. Brand.  
Discipio, D., 447 Robbins Ave.; H. Brand.  
Finkel, N., 229 Monroe; H. Brand.  
Gratzky, C., 105 Rivington; I. Wolfson.  
Hanauer, W. C., 133 9th Ave.; H. Brand.  
Kupfermid, J., 215 Eldridge; M. Schrieber.  
Kauder, M., 2296 2d; E. Baer.  
Langsner, A., 1893 2d Ave.; H. Brand.  
Marcello, F., 332 E. 12th; H. Brand.  
Nelson, M., 2 W. 112th; H. Brand.  
Navaro, L., 343 E. 48th; H. Brand.  
Oalstein, J., 427 E. 86th; H. Brand.  
Pilschik, S., 206 E. 102d; H. Brand.  
Rosen, M., 1514 Madison Ave.; H. Brand.  
Rosenstratter, J., 508 W. 126th; H. Brand.  
Radigan, T. F., 190 9th Ave.; F. P. Early.  
Salvatore, B., 500 E. 11th; H. Brand.  
Strauss, M., 984 Union Ave.; M. I. Falk.  
Stern, J., 1837 3d Ave.; H. Brand.  
Waldofsky, M., 316 E. 100th; F. Lesser.  
Zanni, B., 388 8th Ave.; H. Brand.  
Zuerin, J., 222 E. 112th; H. Brand.

##### MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Flacko, M. A., 1683 2d Ave.; I. Stern.  
Fusco S., 38 Macdougall; F. Vella.  
Levy, S., 42 Montgomery; M. Cohen.  
Solomon, H., 2103 Amsterdam Ave.; L. Solomon.  
Waldman, L., 258 Delancey; J. Taubleib.

##### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Altman, Philip, 235 Roebling; L. Kornblit.  
Braverman, Aron, 807 Myrtle Ave.; J. Levy.  
Finger, Morris, 577 Stone Ave.; Levy Bros.  
Luchner, Meyer, 563 Sutter Ave.; J. Levy.  
Paercal, Rucco, 694 4th Ave.; J. Levy.  
Panzel, Jacob, 94 Hopkins; J. Levy.  
Russakow, Morris, 601 Stone Ave.; J. Levy.  
Reed, Harry, 298 Myrtle Ave.; F. A. Alvord.  
Serritello, Matteo, 204 Hamilton Ave.; F. A. Alvord.  
Zaona, Frank; Julius Levy.

##### BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Burfeind, G., 1119 Fulton; F. E. Nieber.  
Mossner, C., 4205 3d Ave.; S. Koppel.

#### Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

##### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Aronowitz, A., 62 Fulton; F. Aronowitz.  
Bernard, W., 200th St. and Jerome Ave.; K. Bantz.

Bronx Bath Co., Willis Ave.; Bronx Bronze Company.

Fusco, V., 2244 Jerome Ave.; G. Verdi.  
Gregory & Averill, 4044 W. 35th; H. J. Braker.  
Hurlbert, G. F., Grand Hotel; J. Wanamaker.  
Murphy, D. J., 614 9th Ave.; C. Stewart.  
Murphy, D. J., 614 9th Ave.; M. E. Murphy.  
Engelman & Vogel, 205 West; M. Bottlieb.  
Gruber, H., 1105 3d Ave.; J. Halpern.  
Halpin, G., 791 7th Ave.; H. D. Lund.  
Harboloff, H., 40 Jackson; Levin Bros.  
Herman, L., 207 Broome; J. H. Fornes.  
Koblitz, G., 158 E. 86th; Westin & Son.  
Lieberman, A., 1485 1st Ave.; C. Steiner.  
McKegney, T., 457 11th Ave.; E. R. Biehler.  
McArthur, E. L., 8 Murray; A. McCarthy.  
Michel, W., 404 E. 34th; F. J. Cullum.  
Pulewitz, L., 206 Broome; M. Shinkman.  
Rosenkranz & Weber, 101 Prince; M. & A. Klein.

Robbins, E. S., 41 Jay; L. Silberman.  
Richman, J., 174 3d Ave.; S. Levine.  
Thall & Feuerstein, 55 E. 4th; S. Levine.  
Tierney, W., 351 Bowery; E. R. Biehler.  
Vogel, S., 556 W. Broadway; Levine Bros.  
Woerle & Kehre, 139-151 W. 35th; J. Horwitz.  
Zerilli, R., 28 Little W. 12th; E. R. Biehler.

##### MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Drunamart, L., 50 Grand; E. Krist.  
Gottlieb, M., 205 West; Engelman & Vogel.  
Hein, C., 496 Columbus Ave.; C. Hein Co.  
Ippolito, L., 16 Chrystie; Pecoraro & Blando.  
Klein, M. & A., 101 Prince; S. Rosenkranz & Weber.  
Moshard, M., 21 E. 14th; J. A. Forney.  
Rothstein, M., 707 E. 138th; M. Weinstock.  
Schmitz, M., 2217 8th Ave.; B. & C. Reiss.  
Sommers, C., 662 Robbins Ave.; E. Sommers.  
Schroeder, C. W., 2200 7th Ave.; E. J. Caulfield.  
Thuna, M., 172 Ave. B.; W. Miripol.

##### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Rothman, Isaac, 188 Boerum; J. Halbren.

##### BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Simon, R., 30 Hoyt; Johanna Simon.  
Simon, R., 46 Smith; Johanna Simon.

### TO RENT

Killing space and sales room in the abattoir of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, 39th street and 11th avenue.

## WANTED

An excellent opportunity for experienced Spice Salesmen with one of the largest importing and manufacturing Spice Houses in the country. Acquaintance with the sausage business and department buyers essential. Address in confidence, stating experience and territory covered.

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New York

